

A. Miall
18 Bowditch St.

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXII.—NEW SERIES, No. 865.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1862.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 5s.
 { STAMPED 6d.

THE UNITED

BARTHOLOMEW COMMITTEE

beg to announce that the LECTURES at Willis's Rooms being now concluded, and their literary arrangements being complete, they are anxious to comply with numerous requests for the delivery of Lectures in the Provinces, and also to adopt measures for the wide circulation of their publications.

Additional Funds are absolutely needful for the accomplishment of these objects, and they appeal to the Nonconformist body promptly to aid them in carrying on a work the results of which have already been of the most gratifying character. Copies of a statement of the Committee's proceedings will be supplied to those who will undertake to collect sums in their respective neighbourhoods, and specimen copies of the Tracts already issued will be forwarded.

Small amounts may be sent in stamps; checks may be crossed "Messrs. Fuller and Co.," and Post-office orders be made payable to the Secretary, to whom remittances should be sent.

SAMUEL MORLEY, Chairman.
S. MORTON PETO, Treasurer.
SAMUEL COX, Secretary.

10, Broad-street-buildings, London.

BICENTENARY CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, GUILDFORD.

The Members of the Independent Church and Congregation, Guildford, have resolved to celebrate the Bicentenary Year by the ERECTION of a NEW MEMORIAL CHAPEL. Their present edifice, owing to its situation and construction, is repulsive, besides being inadequate. A large number of regular hearers have only benches for their accommodation. Pews and sittings are wanted that cannot be supplied. The increase of attendance, of late, has been large, and the prospect of further success is highly encouraging. An excellent freehold site has been purchased at a cost of £600. The estimate of the New Chapel is £2,500; the alteration of the present Chapel for a Sunday-school and Lecture-hall, requires £500; making a total of £3,000. Towards this sum the church and congregation have promised £1,400; Joshua Wilson, Esq., 100s.; J. R. Mills, Esq., M.P., 100s.; S. Morley, Esq., 100s.; J. Onslow, Esq., M.P., 25s.; J. T. Briscoe, Esq., M.P., 10s. 10s.; B. Scott, Esq., 10s.; W. Hazell, Esq., Farnham, 10s.

As Guildford is a well-known resort of visitors during the summer—rapidly increasing in population—an admirable centre of missionary influence to surrounding villages—and, as it is a well-ascertained fact that many respectable families have refused to settle in the town, or identify themselves with Dissenters, solely on account of the lack of a decent place of worship—a new Congregational Chapel, worthy of the Independent Denomination, it is submitted, is not one of the least worthy memorials of our Bicentenary Jubilee.

References are kindly permitted to the Rev. R. Ashton, Rev. T. James, Rev. Newman Hall, London; Rev. J. S. Bright, Dorking; Rev. E. Lord, Hershaw; and Joshua Wilson, Esq., Tunbridge Wells. Contributions will be thankfully received by Messrs. J. Fernandez and S. Lacey, Secretaries; by D. Williamson and F. Apted, Joint Treasurers; or by the Rev. J. Hart, pastor of the church.

FESTIVAL of SCHOOL SONG, for CHILDREN'S ELEMENTARY TONIC SOL-FA CLASSES, at EXETER HALL. Conductor, Mr. JOHN SARLL. The Rev. JOHN CURWEN in the Chair. More than a Thousand Voices. On THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at Seven o'clock.

Tickets, 1s. each; Gallery, 2s.; Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d.; may be obtained at Messrs. Ward and Co.'s, 27, Paternoster-row.

THE WORKING CLASSES' NATIONAL ALBERT MEMORIAL FUND.

For the Erection of Model Lodging-houses, with Halls for Educational and Institutional Purposes, Free Libraries, &c., in memory of his late Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT.

TREASURER.

Sir John Villiers Shelley, Bart., M.P.

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M.P. H. B. Sheridan, Esq., M.P.
W. Ewart, Esq., M.P. G. H. Whalley, Esq., M.P.

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Bank of London, Charing-cross Branch.

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(With power to add to their number.)

HONORARY ARCHITECT.

A. S. C. Baker, Esq., 52, Lower Belgrave-place, S.W.

HON. SEC.

Mr. Carter, 12, Pall-mall East, S.W.

The Committee solicit the aid of all classes of the community in carrying out the objects of the fund, and all persons desirous of aiding the same are requested to communicate with the honorary secretary.

Subscriptions can be paid at the Charing-cross Branch of the Bank of London.

A List of Subscriptions will be published shortly.

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—The Rev.

E. CORNWALL will (D.V.) CONDUCT A SERIES of SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES on successive SABBATHS, Morning and Evening, in the above Rooms, commencing on SUNDAY, May 25. Morning Service, Eleven o'clock; Evening, quarter to Seven.

Free Tickets of Admission may be had on application at the Rooms.

SPECIAL PRAYER - MEETINGS.

The COMMITTEE of the EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE, greatly deploring the danger which has arisen to Christian union from recent Ecclesiastical controversies, affectionately and earnestly invite their fellow-Christians of all Denominations to MEETINGS for SPECIAL PRAYER that God may graciously avert the sin and mischief of alienation among brethren, and knit their hearts more closely together in love.

TWO MEETINGS will (D.V.) be held in the LARGE ROOM, FREEMASONS' HALL, on FRIDAY, May 30. The Morning Meeting to commence at Twelve o'clock—Sir C. E. EARDLEY, Bart., to preside; and the Evening Meeting to commence at half-past Seven—Lord RADSTOCK to preside.

Short addresses will be given by the Rev. W. Pennesfather, Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel, Rev. Aubrey C. Price, and Rev. John Stoughton.

7, Adam-street, Strand, London, W.C., May 20, 1862.

SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION and CONGRES INTERNATIONAL DE BIENFAISANCE.

LONDON MEETING, JUNE, 1862.

The SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, in conjunction with the Third Session of the Congrès International de Bienfaisance, will take place in London from the 5th to the 14th of June.

The Opening Meeting of the Association will be held in EXETER HALL, on THURSDAY, June 5, at 8.30 p.m.

The departments will meet at Guildhall on Friday, June 6, Saturday, June 7, Monday, June 9, and four following days, at 11 a.m., for the reading of papers and discussions. Evening discussions on special subjects will take place at Burlington House, on Friday, June 6, Monday, June 9, and three following evenings, at 8.30 p.m.

The opening meeting of the Congrès International de Bienfaisance will be held at Burlington House, on Monday, June 9, at 11 a.m. The Congrès will meet at Burlington House at 11 a.m., on each day during the Session.

A General Soirée for the Association and Congrès will be held on Saturday evening, June 7, in the Palace at Westminster. The Reformatory and Refuge Union will give a Soirée to the Members of the Association and Congrès, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on the evening of Tuesday, the 10th June. A Soirée will also be held at Fishmongers' Hall, on Thursday, the 12th of June.

Other arrangements for the entertainment of the members are in progress, and will be shortly announced.

Any person (lady or gentleman) becomes a member on payment of One Guinea, and receives a ticket of admission to all the meetings and soirées. Every member is also entitled to a volume of the Transactions for the year.

Ladies may join the Association as members as above, or they may obtain, on payment of Half-a-Guinea, a ticket of admission to the meetings and soirées.

Tickets and programmes may be obtained at the offices for the meeting, 12, Old Bond-street, W., and Guildhall, E.C.

GEORGE W. HASTINGS, Hon. Gen. Secretary.

A. EDGAR, Financial Secretary.

G. WHITLEY, M.D., Foreign Secretary.

TO PROPRIETORS and MANAGERS of ESTATES, or OTHERS.

A Gentleman, well acquainted with the business of a LAND AGENCY, and who has a thoroughly practical knowledge of Farming, Land Surveying, &c., desires EMPLOYMENT in any capacity for which he may be suited. Good references and testimonials.

Address, "Beta," Post-office, Stisted, Essex.

THE FAREWELL DEMONSTRATION

commemorative of the Departure of the THOUSAND NONCONFORMISTS and others for the NEW COLONY of ALBERTLAND, NEW ZEALAND, will take place at the end of May, in the following order:—

On TUESDAY EVENING, May 27, a VALEDICTORY SERVICE will be held at the Rev. C. H. SPURGEON'S TABERNACLE, when Addresses will be delivered by various Ministers. 1. To the Minister elect going out with the thousand. 2. The response of the Minister elect. 3. Words of counsel to the intending Settlers. 4. An Address to those remaining behind. 5. A discourse on Christian Colonisation. 6. An exhortation to the thousand as to their dealings with the Native Races.

On THURSDAY MORNING, May 29, the EMBARKATION will take place from the East India Docks, between Twelve and Two o'clock. Extensive preparations are being made for the convenience of the public on the occasion.

Among the gentlemen expected to take part in these gatherings are the Revs. C. H. Spurgeon, Dr. Angus, Dr. Tomkins, W. Landels, F. Trestrail, C. J. Middleditch, Hon. A. Kinaird, M.P.; E. Ball, Esq., M.P.; T. Barnes, Esq., M.P.; Harper Twelvemore, Esq.; George Thompson, Esq.; F. J. Sargood, Esq.; Mr. Deputy Hobson; Washington Wilks, Esq., and other Gentlemen.

Admission to the Docks, 6d. each; Reserved Places, 1s.

Entrance at Blackwall.

NOTICE.—EMIGRANTS to ALBERTLAND should call at

E. J. MONNERY'S COLONIAL OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE, 165, Fenchurch-street, E.C., for the Emigration Price Current (to be had free, or per post by enclosing a stamp). It contains Lists for all Classes, with prices of every requisite for the Voyage, and the Colonies.

Berths and Cabins fitted at the shortest notice.

Bedding and Mess Utensils complete from 21s. to 50s.

(See List.)

JAMAICA COTTON COMPANY (Limited).

Capital, 20,000, in 100 Shares.

PATRON—Right Hon. Lord BROUGHAM.

TRUSTEES—H. Edmund Gurney, Esq.; R. N. Fowler, Esq.

CHAIRMAN OF DIRECTORS—Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.

BANKERS—Dimasides, Drewett, and Co., Cornhill.

Specimens of Cotton grown on the Company's Farm in Jamaica, and of Duck manufactured therefrom (the seed of which was planted in November last), may be seen at the Office, 55, CHANCING-CROSS.

The Directors have purchased an estate of 2,000 acres of land, planted 150 acres, and prepared nearly 100 acres more for planting. They have the offer of two other estates—one in St. Anne's, and the other in St. Elizabeth's, admirably suited for cotton cultivation, and at very moderate prices. Whenever the whole capital of £20,000 has been subscribed, they propose to purchase both these estates, and put at least 3,000 acres of land into cotton cultivation, having plenty of fresh seed ready, and an abundant supply of labour (at half the cost of slave labour) on the spot.

Applications for Shares may still be made to

STEPHEN MOURNE, } Secretaries.
WILLIAM BRANSTON, }

55, Charing-cross, May 23, 1862.

CHAPEL for SALE, near the REGENT'S-PARK, EAST SIDE.

A Chapel, with fittings, completely suited to accommodate 900 persons, with lofty School-rooms underneath, and Vaults on two sides of the Building. The premises are substantially built, and situated in a good and populous neighbourhood. Can be easily converted for Educational purposes, combining Lecture-rooms, School-rooms, Class-rooms, &c.

Further particulars may be had of Mr. Tarring, 26, Bucklersbury, E.C.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to a Decree of the

High Court of Chancery made in a cause "Selby v. Laimbeer," with the approbation of the Master of the Rolls, the Judge to whose Court the said cause is attached, by Messrs. Abbott and Wigglesworth, the persons appointed to sell the same, at the Mart opposite the Bank of England, in the City of London, on Wednesday the 11th day of June, 1862, at One o'clock precisely, the following valuable Freehold Property, viz.: The Chapel known as WHITFIELD'S CHAPEL, in TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, with the Boys' and Girls' SCHOOL-ROOMS, and VAULTS and CELLARS under the same, in One Lot. Also, at the same time and place, in several Lots, the FREEHOLD GROUND formerly used as a Burial-ground adjoining the said Chapel.

The whole can be viewed on application at the Lodge in John-street, adjoining the Chapel.

Printed Particulars and Conditions of Sale, with a Plan of the Property annexed, may be had (gratis) at the Mart, of Messrs. Parker, Rooke, and Parker, Solicitors, 17, Bedford-row, London; Messrs. G. and J. Clark, Solicitors, 28, Finsbury-place, London; and of the Auctioneers, 20, Bedford-row, London, and Eynesbury, St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire.

GEORGE HUME, Chief Clerk.

Parker, Rooke, and Parkers, 17, Bedford-row.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—TO BE LET, for a

Month or Six Weeks, between the beginning of June and the end of July, a commodious EIGHT-ROOMED FURNISHED HOUSE, open, with fields in front, on the rise of Highgate-hill, three minutes' walk from the Archway Tavern. Constant communication with the City and West-end by Omnibus. Terms, Two Guineas and a Half a week.

Address, X., care of Mr. Mortiboy, 3, Junction-place, Upper Holloway, N.

WANTED, in the house of a Christian family,

within one mile of Little Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn, APARTMENTS—Two Sitting and Two Bedrooms—UNFURNISHED, with Attendance. A private house preferred; but a respectable Stationer's, with private door, not objected to.

Terms and references to be addressed to "Mizpah," care of Messrs. Saunders Brothers, 101, London-wall, E.C.

GRIMWADE, RIDLEY, and Co., Chemists

and Druggists, Ipswich, have a VACANCY for an APPRENTICE.

TO GROCERS and TEA-DEALERS.—

WANTED, by an experienced YOUNG MAN, a SITUATION as COUNTERMAN. Has a thorough knowledge of the Country Trade.

Address, A. B., 54, Borough-road, Southwark, S.E.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, to place as

INDOOR APPRENTICE, a well-educated YOUTH aged Fifteen, where he will be able to learn the trade in all its branches. Only a small premium can be given.

Address, Delta, Harlow, Essex.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—

WANTED, a PUPIL, to learn ENGINEERING. He would have the advantage of living with one of the Principals. Every opportunity would be given for a youth to obtain a thorough knowledge of the business both practically and theoretically.

Apply to Kirby and Barrows, Engineers, Manchester, Cheshire.

WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN,

SITUATION as CLERK in a Bank or Office, where strict integrity and Christian principles are required. A permanent situation sought rather than a temporary one. The highest testimonials can be given. Has been in the General Drapery.

Address, A. D., care of Rev. I. Birt, Weymouth, Dorset.

NEWSPAPER

A PERSON of some experience wishes an ENGAGEMENT as HOUSEKEEPER, either in a house of business, or in a small private family where one servant is kept. Satisfactory references can be given.

Address, A. Z., Post-office, Sittingbourne.

A LADY, who has occupied a similar position for five years with great satisfaction to her employers, is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION as NURSERY GOVERNESS in a Dissenter's family. She could take the Entire Charge of Two or Three Young Children, attend to their wardrobes, and assist in any maternal duties, being very domesticated.

Address, G. M., Mrs. Mackpherson, 2, Richmond-street, Thornhill-square, Islington, N.

SPECIAL AND URGENT

CHRISTIAN BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY.

INSTITUTED 1843.

There is great distress among the poor blind—greater than any could believe, who have not the opportunity of visiting them at their homes. The Committee of the above Society earnestly solicit AID from the benevolent to enable them to relieve the sufferings of this much-afflicted class. The benefits of the Society are open to all distressed blind people of good moral character. Subscriptions or donations will be received by the London and Westminster Bank and its branches; by H. E. Gurney, Esq. (Overend, Gurney, and Co.), Lombard-street; or by John Gurney Fry, Esq., 14, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate; or by the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Cox), 100, Borough-road, S. This Society has no salaried officers; the whole of the money contributed, except the lowest possible sum for expenses, is distributed by the members of the Committee among the aged sick and destitute blind. See article in the "Times" of the 22nd of January, relative to the management of benevolent societies. Subscriptions or Donations will be acknowledged in the "Times" and other newspapers.

PARALYSIS and EPILEPSY.—Legacies, Donations, and Subscriptions, are earnestly solicited, to extend the operations of the NATIONAL HOSPITAL, Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

The public are respectfully reminded that epileptics are denied admission into general hospitals, orphan's asylums, or even convalescent institutions. They too frequently end their days in the workhouse, or help to crowd our lunatic asylums.

On the sufferings of the paralysed poor it is needless to dwell. Upwards of 3,000 patients have been brought under treatment.

The Viscount Raynham, M.P., Treasurer.

Bankers—Messrs. Coutts, Strand; the Union, City.

By order, E. H. CHANDLER, Hon. Sec.
GEORGE REID, Secretary.

HOLMAN HUNT'S GREAT PICTURE.—The FINDING of the SAVIOUR in the TEMPLE, commenced in Jerusalem in 1854, is NOW on VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s.

POLYTECHNIC.—JAPAN.—Wilson's Grand Panorama painted in Oil, by JAPANESE ARTISTS, on 9,000 feet of canvas, and showing with scrupulous fidelity the Costumes, Temples, Streets, Bridges, Scenery, and Rivers of the JAPANESE Empire. This unique and curious Panorama was painted secretly by native artists, who would, if discovered, have incurred the penalty of death, and it will be exhibited daily at 1.30 and 5.30. Scientific Lectures by Professor J. H. Pepper—New Gorgeous Scenic Optical and Prismatic Fountain Spectacle—Musical Entertainments and Concerts by G. Buckland, Esq., and the Brouil Family—Beautiful Dissolving Views illustrating London in Ancient and Modern Times—Paris as it is—The Holy Land—America—The Merrimac and Monitor. See weekly programme of eight pages. Open from 12 to 5 and 7 to 10. Admission, 1s.

SYDENHAM HOUSE SCHOOL, ROCHFORD, ESSEX. Principal—Mr. GEORGE FOSTER. Terms, 20s. per annum. Circulars at Mr. H. F. Hooton's, 31, Bush-lane, Cannon-street.

N.B. Rochford is half-an-hour's ride from Southend.

BRIGHTON.—BOARD and EDUCATION for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, ARUNDEL HOUSE, CLIFTON-ROAD. Terms very moderate. Pupils have passed the Senior and Junior Oxford and Cambridge School Examinations. A Prospectus on application to Mr. SAMUEL EVERSHED.

GUILDFORD HOUSE SCHOOL, near BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. F. EWEN respectfully informs his Friends and the Public that, in order to secure a more eligible situation, and more commodious premises, he is REMOVING to No. 120, (Cambridge House) HAGLEY-ROAD, EDGBASTON, near BIRMINGHAM, where his School will REOPEN after the Midsummer Vacation.

EDUCATION at the SEA-SIDE.—Terms, Twenty-four Guineas.

Parents and Guardians seeking the advantages of a true Educational Home for Young Ladies, on very moderate terms, can have such an establishment highly recommended to them by various Christian Ministers, and by the Parents of Pupils. The School is conducted on the most approved modern system of instruction. A Protestant French Lady resides in the house. A Junior Teacher required after Midsummer.

Address, Delta, 62, Paternoster-row, London, E.C.

THE COMMITTEE of the BIRMINGHAM SCHOLASTIC INSTITUTION PLACE the SONS of MINISTERS whom they receive in the Rev. T. H. MORGAN'S SCHOOL, at SHIRELAND HALL, BIRMINGHAM, where the Sons of Laymen are also Educated.

For particulars respecting Ministers' Sons, application should be made to the Secretary of the Institution, the Rev. R. A. DAVIES, Smethwick.

Information about other Pupils may be obtained from the Principal, at Shireland Hall.

Sixteen of Mr. Morgan's Pupils have passed the Oxford Examination.

PESTALOZZIAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, VINE COTTAGE, CHARLOTTE-ROAD, EDGBASTON, near Birmingham.

Conducted by Miss BALL (daughter of the late Rev. John Ball, and formerly of the Home and Colonial Training College).

Full particulars may be obtained on application as above. References are kindly permitted to J. S. Reynolds, Esq., Hon. Sec. to the Home and Colonial Training College; Rev. J. J. Evans, Chaplain to the Home and Colonial Training College; Edward Coghlan, Esq., F.R.G.S., Home and Colonial Training College.

FAMILY MOURNING.

PETER ROBINSON'S

FAMILY AND GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE

Is now (since its extensive alterations) the LARGEST in LONDON. Families will effect a great saving by forwarding their orders to THIS ESTABLISHMENT, where the BEST MOURNING may be purchased at the most reasonable prices, and the wear of the article is guaranteed.

DRESSES, MANTLES, BONNETS, and MOURNING COSTUME of every description, are kept ready-made, and can be forwarded, in town or country, immediately on receipt of order.

DRESS-MAKING TO ANY EXTENT ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

PETER ROBINSON'S GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,

103 to 108, OXFORD-STREET, W.

CRANFORD HALL COMMERCIAL

SCHOOL, near HOUNSLOW, MIDDLESEX. Principal, Mr. GEORGE VERNEY. This Establishment is situated on the side of the old Bath-road, at the distance of twelve miles from Hyde-park-corner, and within a thirty minutes' drive of the station at Hounslow, Feltham, Southall, or West Drayton. The premises are extensive, and on a dry elevation, and contain every convenience adapted to a school. Mr. Verney has had more than twenty years' experience in the arduous and responsible work of training the young, and is favoured with many references in town and country. The system of teaching is plain, probing, and practical, and strenuous efforts are made to qualify the pupils for active business pursuits. The food is of the best description, and unlimited. Terms: Pupils over Twelve years of age, Seven Guineas per quarter; Pupils under Twelve years of age, Six Guineas. Latin, French, Music, Surveying, &c., are taught. Inclusive terms when preferred. All accounts settled quarterly, and a quarter's notice required previous to a pupil's removal.

LONDON.—STARR'S TEMPERANCE

HOTEL, 4 and 5, Victoria street, Holborn-hill.—Terms moderate: viz., Bed, from 1s. 6d.; Breakfast or Tea, 1s. 3d.; Attendance, 9d. per day.

Continually Patronised and Strongly Recommended by H. Coatham, Esq., Bristol; Rev. H. Gale, Treborough; Rev. W. Gale, Ryle Rectory; Rev. E. H. Harris, Portland, U.S.; Rev. S. Johnson, Salem, U.S.; Rev. W. Graham, Glasgow; Rev. C. Thomson, Walker, near Newcastle.

HYDROPATHIC and HOMŒOPATHIC

ESTABLISHMENT, WELLFIELD HOUSE, MATLOCK BANK, DERBYSHIRE, conducted by Dr. and Mrs. SPENCER T. HALL. Terms, Two Guineas per week. Further particulars on application.

BONUS YEAR.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

81, CORNHILL,

AND

70, BAKER-STREET, LONDON.

Instituted in the Reign of Queen Anne, A.D. 1714.

DIRECTORS, TRUSTEES, &c.

James Bentley, Esq. Thomas Mills, Esq., M.P.
Daniel Britten, Esq. J. Remington Mills, Esq., M.P.
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FIRE.

Common Insurance 1s. 6d. per cent. } when the sum
Hazardous do. 2s. 6d. } amounts to
Doubly Hazardous ditto 4s. 6d. } 300l.
Farming Stock, 4s. per cent., if no Steam Engine is used on the Farm, or 5s. with the use thereof allowed.

LIFE.

Annual Premiums for Assuring 100l. at the following ages:—
20 £2 1 5 } Premiums for Intermediate
25 £2 5 8 } Ages may be obtained
35 £2 16 10 } from the Secretary, or
45 £3 16 10 } any of the Agents.
55 £5 6 4 }

BONUS—Four-fifths, or Eighty per cent. of the Office Profits are divided amongst the Assured every Seven years, thus giving them nearly all the advantages of a Mutual Company, but without any risk or liability whatever, which in Mutual Offices is borne exclusively by the Assured, and in the UNION by a large and influential Proprietary.

The accumulated invested capital now exceeds the sum of ONE MILLION sterling.

Prospectus and Forms of Proposal can be had of any of the Agents; or at the Chief Offices.

Applications for Agencies are requested.

W. B. LEWIS, Secretary.

BRITISH EQUITABLE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Chief Offices, 47 and 48, King William-street, London-bridge, E.C.

Capital—A Quarter of a Million.

New Business of 1861 1,091 Policies £177,075
New Business of last Seven Years 7,213 1,178,200
Accumulated Fund 45,000
Annual Income for 1862 80,000

SPECIMENS OF PROFITS ON POLICIES SIX YEARS IN FORCE.

Age.	Sum.	Total Premium Paid.	Bonus	Secured at Death.	Bonus, being per cent. of Premium.
21	£1,000	£116 17 0	£90	£1,090	77
30	500	73 9 0	45	545	62
25	100	12 18 0	9	109	70

BRITISH EQUITABLE INVESTMENT COMPANY.

Capital—£100,000.

The Depositors in this Company have absolute safety, and no personal liability. Interest Warrants, January 1st and July 1st, sent to every Depositor, when amount of interest is 2s. and upwards.

Current Rates.—Sums of 500l. for one year certain, and three months' notice at the expiration of that period, 5 per cent. Sums of 100l. and under 100l., ditto, 4½ per cent. If subject to three months' notice at any time, ½ per cent. under the above rates.

Building Society Shares protected by Capital Fund. Entrance fee, 2s. 6d.; Monthly, 10s. Term, 12½ years; 100l. with profits.

Apply, prepaid, to W. S. Gover, Manager, 47 and 48, King William-street, E.C.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Offices, 1, Dale-street, Liverpool, and 20 and 21, Poultry, London, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Annual Premiums exceed 360,130l., and the influence of this Company in determining rates of Premium has uniformly been given to proposals for improving the character of risks, whereby high Premiums may be rendered unnecessary.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—The Annual Premiums exceed 135,974l.; and the Accumulated Reserve in this department is 762,262l.

RESOURCES.—The Invested Funds of the Company exceed 1,311,905l., and the liability of Proprietors is unlimited.

SWINTON BOULT, Secretary to the Company.
JOHN ATKINS, Resident Secretary, London.

N.B. All the recent reductions in the Tariff have been adopted by this Company.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company was established in 1847 for the purpose of extending the various benefits of Life Assurance to all classes, on the most advantageous terms.

The whole of the Profits are divided Triennially amongst the Assured.

The rapid progress which this Company is making may be seen from the following statement:—

ANNUAL INCOME.

In 1851 the Income was	£31,584
In 1854 the Income rose to	36,005
In 1857	53,503
In 1861	68,106

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXII.—NEW SERIES, No. 865.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1862.

PRICE UNSTAMPED .. 3d.
STAMPED..... 6d.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

MR. SOTHERON ESTCOURT'S RESOLUTION.

"PURE water, Sir, from the well," said the physician to his dyspeptic patient—"pure water is your proper beverage. My professional advice to you is that you try it. Brandy destroys the coats of your stomach. Take water, Sir, if you can make it agreeable to your taste—but if it does not suit your inclination or your habits, take as much of it as you like, and supply the deficiency with brandy." This is the sort of advice which Mr. Sotheron Estcourt gives to the House of Commons on the subject of Church-rates. Try "voluntary contributions" in the first instance—if you cannot get them, or get them to a sufficient amount, fall back upon a compulsory rate made, by new legal facilities, more readily obtainable and more stringent than ever. Most of our readers will have seen the Resolution before the present number of the *Nonconformist* will have reached their hands—but to those who have not, it will be but fair that we present it in the Right Hon. member's own words. It runs thus:—"That this House is of opinion that the law relating to Church-rates may be beneficially settled on the principle that the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and the existing legal process for enforcing payment of such rates, should cease; that in parishes where a substitute for a compulsory rate, by means of an annual appropriation of a portion of the seats to those who assume the burden of defraying the expenses, has grown into use or may hereafter be adopted, additional facilities should be given to churchwardens for carrying such voluntary arrangements into effect; and that in case voluntary contributions shall have been tried and shall have been proved insufficient to enable the churchwardens of any parish to discharge their duty of maintaining the parish church in a proper condition for Divine service (the particulars of which should be defined and limited), power should be given to the vestry (in which owners as well as occupiers should have a voice) to vote a special rate for this purpose, to be levied exclusively within the ecclesiastical districts attached to such church, to be recovered as a poor or highway rate, and to be charged wholly or in part upon owners."

Mr. Estcourt, it will be seen, starts promisingly. He recommends the abolition of the existing compulsory machinery, and the arming churchwardens with legal facilities for carrying into effect such voluntary arrangements as are already, in some parishes, substituted for a compulsory rate by the annual appropriation of a portion of the seat-rents. Here, if he wished to effect a "beneficial" settlement, he should have stopped, or, at least, should have gone no further than to extend his "legal facilities for carrying voluntary arrangements into effect," to all parishes in the kingdom, whatever may have been their custo-

mary mode of raising the sums required for the due celebration of Divine worship. But like the cow which, having freely given her milk, kicked over the pail, Mr. Estcourt proceeds, after having destroyed the present machinery of compulsion, to put together a more available and more powerful engine of a like nature. First, he would include owners as well as occupiers in the vestry by the vote of which a rate may be made in any parish—thereby adding considerably to the chances of obtaining a majority for the rate. Secondly, he would restrict the levy to the ecclesiastical district for the church of which the rate is to be made, by which provision he brings under the compulsory system hundreds of districts which have hitherto been free from strife, and rectifies the hardship of those *Churchmen* who complain of being made to pay for benefits which they do not share. Lastly, he would recover Church-rates from recusants by the same process as that by which poor and highway rates are now recovered, but charging a part, if not the whole, upon the owners of property. This is the right hon. gentleman's plan, or, more likely, perhaps, the composite plan of the several fragments of political party for which he is acting in this matter. We dare say he would call it a "compromise"—we are happy to assure him that it is without a single dangerous attraction for those to whom he would offer it as a substitute for total and unconditional abolition.

The language of the Resolution apparently implies that a compulsory rate is only to be resorted to in case voluntary contributions have been tried and failed. We do not feel sure that this is Mr. Estcourt's meaning, but, for the sake of viewing the proposed compromise in the most favourable light we will assume it to be so. What do we gain by this arrangement? Merely this, that parishioners may legally, if the majority of them are so disposed, do by voluntary subscription what they now do by the force of law. Practically, they enjoy this privilege, if they esteem it one, under the existing system. But Mr. Estcourt might, and we should have thought, must, have known that the real obstacle to the getting rid of a Church-rate in any parish lies, not in any want of power, but of inclination, on the part of those of the parishioners who can record a majority of votes for the rate. Churchmen whose station in life lifts them into the sphere of genteel society, especially in country places, scorn to put themselves on a level with Dissenters. They take a real pleasure in having an annual little-go of persecution, and of showing that the law of the land singles out their form of religion for special favour. Merely to exclude Dissenters from the social circles in which they move would not satisfy their "snob" propensities. They like to lord it over them at Easter. They like to outweigh the more numerous single votes against a rate by their combined half-dozens. It is not a religious question with them. Many of them would refuse to give sixpence for the repair of the edifice in which they worship unless compelled to do so by law. It is a question of social ascendancy, pure, unmitigated snobbery, on the part of most of them. It is but an accident that they have to exhibit this despicable meanness in connexion with sacred things. But they delight in having the power, and using it, of riding down neighbours who do not feel it incumbent upon them to think and believe as they do. This is the low form of genteel tyranny that we want to get rid of—the more so because it affects to be born of zeal for Christ's beneficent Gospel. And it is to this class that Mr. Estcourt's legislation would make a final appeal in favour of voluntarism in every parish.

We have not the smallest fear of Mr. Sotheron Estcourt's proposition being carried even in the present retrograde House of Commons. We much doubt, indeed, whether it will ever come under discussion. We incline to think that the right hon. member for Wiltshire himself has little faith in his own specific, and that he has put it upon the books of the House merely to present a

plausible justification of the amendment he pressed to a division and a majority against the second reading of Sir John Trelawny's bill. We are sorry to see so amiable and moderate a man lend his name to such miserable abortions. It is an unwarrantable trifling with the good sense and patience of the country. Nor is this our own opinion only. We may be unconsciously biased by our position and antecedents. Not so, however, our contemporary the *Daily News*, the concluding sentences of whose article on the subject will fittingly bring our own to a close. He says:—"Mr. Sotheron Estcourt's Resolution is one of the most unhappy amongst the many abortive schemes of compromise that have been suggested. If he can produce nothing better he has altogether failed in discharging the serious duty he undertook. Having done his utmost to defeat, or at least to delay, the only settlement of the question which the House and the country has ever accepted, he pledged himself to attempt another and better solution of the difficulty. The great responsibility of that pledge is still upon him. His proposed Resolution affords no basis whatever for any settlement of the question."

ARCHDEACONS' CHARGES.

Eight Archdeacons have almost simultaneously taken the field against the Liberation Society. What will the society do? The Executive Committee can hardly do less than summon a special meeting of the Council to discuss the question whether it had not better dissolve, and close the shutters of Serjeants' Inn. For consider who and what the dignitaries are who are thus assaulting its gates. They are only one step beneath a Bishop, and although a Bishop with his apron and gaiters did provoke the irrepressible laughter of the Japanese Ambassadors at an aristocratic drawing-room last week, eight Archdeacons would doubtless have commanded their veneration. For, in the first place, if our information be correct, Archdeacons do not wear aprons; in the second place they, for the most part, enjoy very handsome incomes, and that is a circumstance which will command the respect even of a heathen; in the third place, nearly all these gentlemen are pluralists—and that must be a circumstance to command the respect of a Christian, or we should not see so many pluralists amongst the clergy; and in the fourth place, they are the "bishops' eyes"—and that is why the Liberation Society will have to ponder over their attacks. Eight bishops' eyes, angrily and vengefully directed, from all parts of the kingdom, against it—darting at it furious glances, almost parching it with their fire—what reasonable man could expect the poor Liberation Society to live and thrive any longer? Did not one marvellous EYE nearly annihilate the daring but rash adventurer of the "Strange Story?" Eight such Eyes directed against him, and what would have become of him?

A wonderful faculty of vision have "Venerable" Archdeacons. Archdeacon Davys, of Northampton, for instance, can see into the nether depths, and there he has discovered that the present "rage" against the Church has arisen at the "instigation of the wicked one." We can hardly congratulate this minister on his intimacy with such secret counsels, but we wonder what the Stamford clergy thought of it? Archdeacon Creyke, of York, sees that the "tide has now turned" in favour of the Church, and that they might anticipate it could "flow on and bear their rights in a state of unsailable security." Archdeacon Denison, of Taunton, is of the same opinion. It is, according to him, plain, not merely to a man gifted with the power of vision that naturally belongs to an Archdeacon, but "plain to all men, that the people of England had no mind to do so foolish and wrong a thing as to part with the ancient custom and law of Church-

rates." The Burial Bill also came in for this venerable clergyman's condemnation. In his mind it is a "direct invasion of and aggression upon the parochial clergy, and through them, upon the National Church." Archdeacon Downall, of Totnes, sounds the trumpet to clergy and laity for them to "act on the defensive, and to use every legitimate means to preserve the National Church." The charge of this gentleman contains the coolest proposition with respect to Church-rates that we have yet seen. He advises a movement for the restoration of parish churches, the money to be borrowed from the Public Works Loan Fund, by mortgage on the rates for a series of years. "If that were done," he adds, "rates for the payment of principal and interest could be raised by a minority of the parishioners." In other words, the Archdeacon wants to burden the parishes with loans before Church-rates are abolished,—loans which will be payable by all classes in the community. If this be not effrontery we should like to know what is. Archdeacon Browne, of Bath, thunders against "the injustice of admitting Nonconformists as trustees of endowed schools," and expatiates in pathetic terms on the scenes which our peaceful village churchyards might have witnessed "if the Burial Bill had passed into law." Archdeacon Grant, of Hertford, although stating that he had always avoided a tone of vague alarm, thought the clergy "could not but regard with anxiety the systematic attempts made, year after year, to subvert the agency of the Church altogether;" and then alluded to the measures which, in his view, "aimed at weakening the position of the Church and stripping it of those prerogatives with which, as a national institution, it was invested." And so on.

Of course the Liberation Society and its friends will feel the full weight of these observations. For ourselves, we congratulate the society upon them. It is something, we can assure them, to have procured admission into the charges of Archdeacons. There was a time when these dignitaries looked with more than jaundiced eyes on the Bible Society, and when they knit their brows at the movement in favour of popular education. But somehow or other the Bible Society succeeded, and popular education made its way. Now, the platform of the Bible Society is not unoften adorned with the presence of more than one Archdeacon, and popular education finds in the "bishops' eye" a look of proud and patronising approbation. There is hope, yet, therefore, for the Liberation Society.

We should, however, be doing great injustice, both to these men and to their work, if we were to leave the reader with the impression that the Archdeacons have done nothing in their recent charges but declaim against the measures promoted or favoured by the Liberation Society. The "Essays and Reviews," of course, came up. Archdeacon Browne treated the book, on the whole, with fairness and candour. The denunciations heaped upon the heads of the writers he considered to be "defensible but unwise," and he remarked that the judicial decision did not constitute "a refutation or an answer." "One of those critical times," he added, "periodically recurring in the history of the Church and of religious opinion, has again arrived, in which every serious-minded and conscientious man must be thoroughly furnished with means of giving to himself, and every pastor must be in a position to give his flock, a reasonable ground for the hope which is in him."—The increased use of lay agency in the Church was strongly advocated by Archdeacons Downall and Browne. The former considered that the Church was "crippled in many of its works and labours of love," by the absence of lay agency. "We must make use," said the latter, "of that religious zeal which abounds in all classes if we could but search for it." He thought it might be found "not only in the class from which Scripture readers are supplied, but in the army, the navy, the bar, and the gentry of the land." "Nor ought we," he added, "to neglect to profit by the organised aid which female piety, devotion, and charity can do so well in the work of the Church." "The Missing Link" has shown us woman's value." The Offertory—by the increasing adoption of which the Church is unconsciously preparing herself for entire self-sustenance and support—also met with a warm advocate in Archdeacon Browne. We fancy, from the tone of the Archdeacon's remarks, that he, however, is not unconscious of the near approach of the day when the Church of England will become a Voluntary Church:—

I need not speak to you, brethren, of the practice of the Apostolic age, the early Church, and the directions of the Established Church of England, or remind you how wholesome is this mode of making our contributions to the spiritual and temporal wants of our fellow Christians, as humble offerings to God. Of course each person

must use his own discretion as to the time, the manner, and the frequency to which the circumstances of his flock make its introduction expedient. But ample testimony has been borne to its general success by the recommendation of bishops of our own Church, both at home and in the colonies, and by parochial clergymen of the largest experience. If the habit of thus dedicating of our substance according as God has prospered us, was once established, how easily would the appeal from the pulpit turn the stream of benevolence into any channel pointed out for the offerings of the day. To teach men to give is difficult, but, like all other lessons, this is only to be taught by habitual acts of giving, and who can dare to say that as the fixed property and endowments of the Church are the voluntary offering of the piety of our forefathers (*Sic!*), so voluntary gifts thus sanctified by inspired practice, by common prayer, and the sympathies of united worship might not, in God's good time, supersede compulsory burdens, and abundantly supply the spiritual needs and temporal charities, the daily bread of the Church.

Apart from the "Essays and Reviews" Christian doctrine does not appear to have formed a very considerable subject of observation to the clergy of the archdeacons who have just met. Canon Woolcombe, who appeared for Archdeacon Stevens, of Exeter, devoted, however, the whole of his charge to Baptismal Regeneration. His explanation of the doctrine of the Established Church on this subject we commend to Archdeacon Bickersteth and the Evangelical clergy:—

The main idea of regeneration, as held by the Church and grounded on the Word of God, I conceive is this. It is a mysterious change of spiritual condition—a change of which both unconscious infants and responsible adults can partake—whereby from his natural state in the Old Adam, derived through natural earthly birth, the person baptized is, by virtue of his baptism, brought into a real spiritual relationship with the New Adam, Christ Jesus, by the new birth of water and the Spirit. A change (in the simple words of the Catechism) whereby from being a child of wrath, because by nature born in sin, he is in baptism made a member of Christ, the child of God, and an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven; made so, not hypothetically, not externally only, but really and truly, by that death unto sin and new birth unto righteousness, which is the inward and spiritual grace of that sacrament. And this change is wrought, not by the outward element of water, as though it possessed any efficacy in itself to effect it, but through the power of the Holy Spirit of God, operating in a way incomprehensible to us, through the means which He himself hath appointed.

It will be seen from these charges of the Archdeacons that the Established Church is being roused to work as well as to battle. Reading them, however, as they are reported in the *Guardian* newspaper, from which most of the above extracts are taken, we cannot help thinking that the race of Archdeacons has declined in spirit as well as in ability. They are successors—and little successors—of the men of the Daubeny stamp. Neither a Paley nor a Hare is to be found in the present generation. When they summon their hosts to arms, it is that they may do battle not against spiritual wickedness in high places, nor the power of darkness reigning over the multitude of the heathen around them, but against other Christians and the rights of men as good as themselves. When they would stimulate to increased religious activity, the motive put before their audiences is not the good of mankind, but the strength of an ecclesiastical system called the National Church. They never seem to remember that they are men, and never seem to forget that they are ecclesiastics. Nonconformity is not free from this spirit—unhappily no section of the Church of Christ is free from it. Wherever denominationalism supersedes Christianity; wherever matters of difference amongst Christians are magnified so as to hide or obscure the Divine declaration, that "he that feareth God and worketh righteousness is accepted of Him"—there you have not Christianity, but, as it has been rightly termed, "Churchianity"—not religion, but ecclesiasticism. The Archdeacons' charges exhibit plenty of this. In taking our leave of them, we heartily and not unhopely wish their authors much more catholic tempers and a much wider range of vision than they seem at present to possess.

THE BICENTENARY.

MANCHESTER.—On Tuesday evening, May 20, a lecture was delivered in the Free-trade Hall, by the Rev. Enoch Mellor, M.A., of Liverpool, on "Clerical Subscription." The chair was occupied by Mr. Joseph Thompson, of Bowdon. The hall was well filled. Prayer having been offered, the chairman introduced the lecturer. The Rev. Enoch Mellor then stood up, and was received with loud applause. He said it was not in any hostile spirit to the Church of England that he had undertaken to read an address upon clerical subscription. He believed that he was acting the part of a true friend who laid open the evils which cramped the efficiency of the Church of England, and which, unless removed, would prove its destruction. He then traced the history of the Prayer-book, and changes made in it by Convocation in the time of Charles II., and afterwards went to say:—

So singularly wide were the principles embraced in the Prayer-book, that those who held the doctrines of Rome, the materialism of Germany, and the principles

of Atheism might all subscribe, and stand up and preach their peculiar doctrines within the pale of the Church. There was a growing objection to subscription shown to exist amongst the preachers of the Church, by the number of pamphlets issued by them during several years past. The most remarkable production of the kind, though, that had appeared for many years, was a pamphlet by Dr. Vaughan, vicar of Doncaster, which was intended in effect to teach an easy method of getting over subscription. There were chapters on absolution, regeneration, the Athanasian Creed, the Burial Service, and holy orders. When Canon Wodehouse asked Bishop Blomfield what was the literal meaning of that portion of the ordination service where the Bishop said, "Receive the Holy Ghost," the Bishop replied, "I confess I have never been able to settle the meaning of the words in my own mind." (Laughter.) Then, with regard to the absolution of sins granted by the clergyman, Dr. Vaughan contended that the words were not intended to convey the notion that he who spoke the words absolved sins; but, if that was the case, why was not any member of the Church empowered to say the words? (Cheers.) He called upon the clergy, who had so long sighed for release, but in vain, now to deliver themselves. Convocation had no power to relieve, and Parliament no will. He would have them break their chains at once. (Cheers.) By the memory of the 2,000 who on one day relinquished all that they might have the testimony of pleasing God, by the memory of the 500 clergymen of the Church of Scotland, who, with no grievance half so serious as those which he had passed in review, cast themselves forth from kirk and manse, and were not forgotten by Him whose claims they sought to honour, he adjured them to leave the house of their bondage. (Cheers.) The clergy would not leave alone. Hundreds of thousands of their congregations would follow and sustain them with their property, their sympathy, and their prayers. The Dissenters, too, would welcome them and shout with rejoicing; and God, ever mindful of his promise, "Them that honour me I will honour," would shield and support them.

A vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer on the proposition of Mr. Armitage, seconded by Mr. Kingsley; and after a similar compliment had been paid to the chairman, the meeting separated.

GRAVESEND.—On Wednesday evening last the Rev. Wm. Brook, of Bloomsbury Chapel, London, delivered the second Bicentenary lecture in the Windmill-street Chapel. The subject of the lecture was "The Ulterior Results of the Act of Uniformity," presenting the facts in the ecclesiastical history of the country since the passing of the act, and showing that it has utterly failed in accomplishing its object. The audience was numerous, and consisted of many of the respectable inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood.

LEEDS AND BRADFORD.—The third lecture of the series of lectures in connexion with the two-hundredth anniversary of the ejection of the Nonconformist ministers in 1662 was delivered in the Leeds Music Hall, on Monday, the 19th inst., by the Rev. S. G. Green, B.A., of Rawdon College, the subject being "Clerical Subscription and National Morality." There was a numerous attendance. Mr. John Wade occupied the chair. The lecture embodied a large amount of valuable information, and at its conclusion, on the motion of the Rev. E. R. Conder, seconded by Mr. E. Butler, a unanimous vote of thanks was given to Mr. Green for his able address. The same lecture was repeated at Bradford on the following evening to a numerous audience, Mr. W. Stead in the chair. The lecturer endeavoured to establish the following propositions:—

1st. That the requirements thus made from the clergy are essentially absurd. 2nd. That the plain grammatical meaning of the document to which clergymen are so solemnly pledged is habitually denied by thousands of them. 3rd. That the very opinions now held by multitudes who subscribe to the Church of England formularies were among the reasons of conscientious secession in 1662. 4th. That the explanations of these documents now given are such as would never be admitted in the case of any other writings whatever. 5th. That the law which establishes a system of evasion and non-natural interpretation amongst the religious teachers of the land is fraught with evil influence on the morals of all classes of the community. 6th. That while, as Nonconformists, they believed that the only effectual remedy for these evils was the liberation of the Church from State control, they were ready, for the sake of the honour of religion and public morals, to aid in any attempt on the part of the clergy to obtain an equitable relief from the Act of Subscription as at present enjoined.

These six positions Mr. Green proceeded severally to establish, frequently basing his arguments (which were characterised throughout by a spirit of fairness and charity, and which were wholly devoid of personalities) on the writings of eminent Churchmen upon the matters of which he spoke.

BRISTOL.—On Wednesday evening the Rev. F. Bosworth, M.A., delivered the first of a series of four lectures, in connexion with the Bicentenary movement, at the Broadmead Rooms, on "The Rise and Progress of Puritanism." The room was crowded. Mr. J. Wethered occupied the chair, and on the platform were the leading Nonconformist ministers and laymen of the town. The chairman, in his opening speech, in reference to the Bicentenary controversy, said that, while they could not give up this commemorative movement, they did not wish to attack those Evangelical friends in the Church of England who differed from them.

They (the Dissenters) knew very well the difficulties surrounding them; they knew that they had consented and assented to everything in the Book of Common Prayer. He went on to say that the Two Thousand who were expelled from the Church suffered all those persecutions to which they were subjected because they would not comply with the Act of Uniformity, believing that it was contrary to the law of God, and preferring to follow the law of God rather than the law of man. (Applause.) They (the Nonconformists) did not wish to say that Evangelical Churchmen knowingly, willingly,

and conscientiously subjected themselves to what they believed was contrary to the law of God. They gave them credit for as much conscientiousness as they (Dissenters) gave themselves, but they could not agree with them.

The lecture was an exceedingly able one, and at the close Mr. Bosworth sat down amid loud and long-continued applause. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to him.

LUTON, BEDS.—On Monday evening, May 19, a public meeting, commemorative of the ejection from the Established Church of 2,000 clergymen in 1662, was held in Wellington-street Chapel, when addresses were delivered by the Rev. C. Bailhache, of Watford, the Rev. T. Baker, B.A., of Ridgemoor, and the Rev. H. C. Leonard, M.A., of Boxmoor. The meeting was well attended. The chair was occupied by James Waller, Esq., who, in the course of his opening speech said that important practical steps were being taken in that town. The friends at the Old Meeting are stirring with some spirit for a chapel to seat from 1,500 to 2,000 persons. The friends at the Union Chapel contemplate building a more commodious school-room. A bazaar is shortly to be held in connexion with this place of worship; the proceeds of which are to be applied to the reduction of the debt on the chapel. The Independents intend shortly to build a chapel. The Rev. C. Bailhache then spoke on the subject, "Who were the Two Thousand?" The Rev. T. Baker, B.A., of Ridgemoor, followed on "The Privations and Sufferings of the Two Thousand," and the Rev. H. C. Leonard, of Boxmoor, on "The Duty of Nonconformists." A vote of thanks to the above-named ministers was moved by the Rev. J. Hands and seconded by Mr. A. J. Tansley, and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—On Wednesday a lecture upon "The History and Principles of Nonconformity" was delivered by the Rev. R. C. Pritchett, in the Congregational Chapel, High-street, Weston-super-Mare, when there was a good attendance. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. Bourne. The lecturer was listened to throughout with deep attention, and greeted at the finish with great applause. The Chairman moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer for his able address. Mr. J. Rossiter seconded the resolution, which was carried with applause.

SOUTHAMPTON.—The following course of Bicentenary lectures will be delivered at the Carlton Rooms, Southampton:—Wednesday, May 28, "Why am I not in the Church of England?" Rev. J. G. Wright, M.A. (Presbyterian); June 25, "The Position of Ecclesiastical Parties in the first half of the Seventeenth Century, and the Act of Uniformity." Rev. H. H. Carlisle, B.A. (Independent); July 2, "The Ejected Ministers of 1662." Rev. R. Caven (Baptist); July 16, "The Bicentenary—its Object and Spirit." Rev. M. Hudson (Baptist); July 30, "The Supremacy of Scripture and Conscience." Rev. J. Hill, M.A. (Independent); August 13, "State and Free Churches contrasted." Rev. T. Adkins (Independent). The objects contemplated by this course of lectures are, it is stated, to give a concise account of the events which led to the passing of the "Act of Uniformity," and to show the connexion between the ejection of 2,000 clergymen of the Church of England in 1662 and the progress of civil and religious liberty.

AT TUNBRIDGE, yesterday week, J. Carvell Williams, Esq., of London, delivered a lecture in the Town Hall, on "The Ejection of the 2,000 clergy in 1662," to a highly respectable audience. At the close the Rev. C. Winter proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Williams, for his clear, eloquent, and admirable lecture. The Rev. W. M. Lennox seconded the motion, and the vote was heartily given by the audience. Mr. Williams, in his reply, said he hoped the result of the agitation this year would be the thorough rooting and grounding of Nonconformists in their principles, although as De Foe had said, "He who would serve men must expect sometimes to anger them."

MISCELLANEOUS.—We have received reports of various meetings with which we might occupy much space, could we but spare it. The Rev. W. Brock, a clergyman, has been delivering an anti-Bicentenary lecture at Bishop's Waltham, Hants, and especially fell foul of the Rev. T. Adkins, who lectured in the same town, for "raking up the ashes of the dead in order to have a fling at the Church." He also denounced "the Socinian editor of the *Nonconformist*."—The Rev. Mark Wilks, of Basingstoke, lectured last week at the Carlton-rooms, Southampton, on "The Effect of State Patronage of Religion." Mr. Alderman Williams in the chair, and in the subsequent vote of thanks the lecturer was praised for his calm, temperate, and logical address.—The Rev. Joseph Bardsley has been lecturing at Rochdale on "The True Reasons for the Bicentenary Commemoration by Dissenters of the Ejection of certain Ministers from the Church of England in 1662: with an Inquiry into the Views of those Ministers, and of Modern Dissenters, on Church Property." The Public Hall was crammed to suffocation, and the Rev. Dr. Molesworth, the vicar, presided. Towards the close Mr. Bardsley, in speaking of the Rev. J. Stoughton, of Kensington, described him as "a dependent preacher placed over an Independent congregation;" but on the indignant expressions of a large part of the meeting said he did not mean anything offensive. Mr. Bardsley met his match in the Rev. J. Browne, of Bamford, who put him through a cross-examination that would have done credit to a veteran barrister. It was a case of "diamond cut diamond." Mr. Snashall also asked many questions, and the large meeting did not break up till past midnight.

SIR CULLING EARDLEY, BART., AND THE REV. R. W. DALE ON CLERICAL SUBSCRIPTION.

Sir Culling Eardley presents his compliments to the Editor of the *Nonconformist*, and requests the insertion of the accompanying correspondence, which he is glad to have obtained the permission of Mr. Dale to publish.

7, Adam-street, Strand, London,
May 22, 1862.

Edgbaston, near Birmingham, May 1, 1862.

Dear Sir,—I have read through, without stopping, your lecture which you gave me yesterday morning. It is an intellectual treat. I should be sorry for the man, whether he agrees with your conclusions on Church and State or not, who does not rise from the perusal interested and benefited. It is a valuable contribution to the history of the past and the discussion of the present. The concluding paragraph rises to a very high point of eloquence and generosity; and I doubt whether any Nonconformist has ever offered a worthier tribute than you have done to the historical celebrities of the Church of England. There is but one point in your pamphlet which pains me; and to that I should not allude were it not for its important bearing on a question with which I am particularly associated. Christian union is strong enough, I believe, to bear all the strain put upon it by the divisive tendencies of Christianity-conducted controversy. But it cannot overcome the effects of imputations on the truthfulness, the integrity, and the honour of one another. Such an imputation there is in your lecture. You speak of eight or ten thousand of the Evangelical clergy as objecting to certain services in the Prayer-book, but who obtained their ministerial office by avowing their unfeigned assent and consent to all the Book contains. You invite them to come out and declare that "they can no longer retain a position which they acquired by professing to approve what now, at least, they reject—that they can no longer use in the House of God, at the most touching and solemn crisis of human history, words which their hearts condemn."

Surely you must have said more than you intended. Surely you cannot believe that there are eight or ten thousand clergymen of the Church of England who reject in their hearts what at their ordination they professed—who use in the House of God, on the most solemn occasions, words "which their hearts condemn." You cannot have meant this. You must have meant that you yourself, sharing as you do their doctrine, could not honestly utter the words and perform the acts which they do, and this because you believe that there is a palpable inconsistency between these doctrines on the one hand and those acts and words on the other. If you had said nothing more than this, many would agree with you, and you would have had a perfect right to say it. But to intrude into the domain of conscience, to speak of Christian men as condemning in their hearts what they tell you they believe, is surely inconsistent with the first principles of religious liberty. Surely these teach us to accord to others the same credit for integrity which we claim for ourselves, and forbid us to make our conscience the rule and measure of the conscience of another. Dear Sir, I purposely abstain from referring to what others have said or written. I do not ask you to pronounce upon them. But as one Christian man speaking to another, in the presence of Him we serve, I venture to ask you whether the distinction I have drawn in reference to your own expression is not the right one? And I put it to you, whether it would not be becoming in you to avow that you make that distinction, and to withdraw the imputations upon several thousand brethren in the Lord of wilfully violating conscience. One word about myself. I was to come here with Mr. Schmettau, the foreign secretary of the Evangelical Alliance, to attend a meeting. Letters reached us in Yorkshire, begging us not to come on the ground of existing alienations. We came notwithstanding, no longer to hold a meeting, but to try to promote peace. On arriving, we were informed that the *gravamen* of the alienation was the imputation on the clergy. Men of honour feel they cannot meet those who, as they think, deny their integrity. At the same time, I feel sure that your right to discuss the whole question of subscription would not be for a moment disputed, provided credit be given for sincerity. I have seen your friend, and seen the clergy. This afternoon I must return to London. I leave it wholly with you, whether you would like me to hear from you before I go. I have marked this letter private (that is, not for publication) purposely to put you at your ease. If you find it in your heart to say something kind and generous in reference to the clergy, and would like your letter with mine to be made known to them, and subsequently to the public, I can have no objection. But that must rest with you. I believe you have it in your power largely to promote the increase of Christian charity, and thereby the triumph of Christian truth. If I am right, God will, I know, direct you. At any rate, you will, I trust, pardon my interference in a matter which interests me deeply, not only from my association with the Evangelical Alliance, but as the personal friend of your honoured predecessor (one of its principal founders), dear Angell James.

Believe me, dear Sir,
(Signed) C. E. EARDLEY.

Rev. R. W. Dale.

12, Calthorpe-street, Edgbaston, May 1, 1862.

My dear Sir Culling,—Even if I had not received your letter, which has just reached me, I should not have permitted you to leave Birmingham, without expressing my very hearty appreciation of your noble and generous attempt to prevent the sin and misery which must arise from permanent alienation and estrangement between individuals and communities that serve the same Master, and hope to dwell in the same heaven. Whether successful or not, you will have the joy of knowing that the blessing which Christ has pronounced upon "peacemakers" is yours.

I have no hesitation in answering the inquiries suggested by the paragraph you quote from my recent lecture. What I mean, and what I meant, is that the Evangelical clergy, whether they number seven, or eight, or ten thousand, obtained Orders by declaring their approbation of Services, which, taken in their plain grammatical sense, embody doctrines which "now at least they reject;"—that they habitually use in the House of God, and at the most solemn crisis of human

history, words which, taken in their plain grammatical sense, express principles "which their hearts condemn."

That excellent Evangelical clergymen are completely satisfied that the parts of the Book which seem to me irreconcilable with Evangelical doctrines may legitimately receive an Evangelical interpretation, I have never dreamt of denying. I should think it very probable that many are at times sorely troubled with what seems to me a discrepancy so startling between what they say in the pulpit, and what they say at the font and at the grave mouth, but only God, who knows the hearts of men, can be acquainted with their mental conflict; and whenever good men tell me that this discrepancy is not felt by themselves, I should think it a violation not only of Christian charity, but of all the principles of common justice, to doubt their word. This same principle I apply not merely to the case of the Evangelical clergy, but to that of the high Tractarian party, and the clerical disciples of Professor Jowett, and Dr. Williams. I fear, however, that you over-estimate the effect which these statements on my part may have on the recent decision of some of the Evangelical clergy to retire from religious co-operation with Evangelical Nonconformists.

Dr. Miller, for instance, must have taken the step he has, knowing the hearty love and admiration with which many of us regard him, and knowing that whatever our language might appear to him to mean, we were incapable of suspecting him, or men like him, of a conscious and habitual violation of the authority of conscience. With the keenest regret that he should think us guilty of such a wrong, and with the greatest surprise and pain on account of his recent movements, I have too firm a faith in him and too strong a love for him to feel any personal bitterness;—and the expressions contained in the closing paragraph of my lecture do but very imperfectly convey what is in my heart towards him and other devout members of the English Church. I have written very frankly, and have no time to weigh words nicely.

As the publication of this note might seem like a personal response to the appeals which Dr. Miller has made for a repudiation on the part of Nonconformists generally of the charges made by some of us on the Evangelical clergy—on the ground of which he has resigned his official connexion with the Bible Society—appeals which I greatly regret, and which still appear to me unreasonable in themselves, and made with an unjustifiable vehemence—I must request you to regard this as a private communication; you are quite at liberty, however, to show it to any of our clerical friends, if you think it likely to remove any misapprehension.

Thanking you and Mr. Schmettau from my very heart for your kind Christian offices,

I am, my dear Sir Culling,

Yours very faithfully,

(Signed) R. W. DALE.

To Sir C. E. Eardley, Bart.

12, Calthorpe-street, Edgbaston, May 16, 1862.

My dear Sir Culling,—The fact of our recent correspondence having been made public by the publication of the letters which passed between yourself and Sir Morton Peto, I think it would be better that I should leave you at liberty to send to the papers, if you wish it, the letter you addressed to me at Birmingham, with my reply.

I am, my dear Sir Culling,

Yours very respectfully,

Sir Culling E. Eardley. R. W. DALE.

7, Adam-street, London, May 17, 1862.

Dear Sir,—I am glad you permit me to publish the correspondence referred to.

You wish, I am sure, to do justice to those you differ with. In the latter part of your letter you have done so. I trust I may interpret the previous part by the latter part. You speak of Services which embody doctrines, and of words which express principles. I take it for granted you mean, "Services, which, in my opinion, embody doctrines,"—"words which, in my opinion, express principles." That, you have a perfect right to say. And if you, dear Sir, and others, will only make a point of distinguishing between your opinions and other men's consciences, I believe it will go a long way to reconcile persons whom recent controversies have unhappily divided.

Believe me, faithfully yours,

Rev. R. W. Dale. C. E. EARDLEY.

SECTARIANISM IN NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

(From the *Morning Star*.)

There is in Walthamstow, in Essex, a National School, of the committee of which the vicar, the Rev. T. Parry, is the chairman and organ. The school is, of course, a Church of England school, and in connection with the National Society. It is, like all of its class, partly supported by its subscriptions, partly by grants from the Privy Council. We believe it to be a fundamental rule of the National Society, that in all its schools the children attending must submit to be taught the Church catechism. As in numerous districts in which the persons of wealth are Churchmen and the Dissenters poor, there exist only schools belonging to this society, the rule just mentioned acts either as an instrument of proselytism, partly supported by the public money, or as a means of keeping the children of Dissenters in ignorance, or of lowering the standard of elementary education. Dissenters do not willingly allow their children to be taught the Church catechism, but some of them may consent to it rather than see their children grow up without being taught anything. Or else they will make an effort and establish a school of their own, and then there are two schools in a district which in reality needs only one, and can support only one in efficiency. This is a direct effect of the exclusiveness of the National Society's schools in such districts, and the report of the Royal Commissioners shows to what an extent the evil has reached. Successive Governments have felt the hardship and injustice of the thing, but have been unable to apply a remedy, and that which successive Governments have felt has not passed unperceived by the body of the people, who have, in consequence, not been inspired with more friendly feelings towards the Church. But in the district of Walthamstow, the general rule of the National Society has, it appears, been screwed up to an additional pitch of tightness. Not content with imposing the learning of the catechism upon children attending that school, there is there another rule in force,

namely, that those who attend during the week must attend also on Sunday. "It is a rule," says the reverend the vicar, "only in force as far as 'this district is concerned.'" So much, therefore, the worse for the interests of the Church in that district. A parishioner had his son at this school; he preferred attendance of the youth at the Sunday school of a Dissenting chapel to that at the Sunday school connected with the Church, and the boy was consequently dismissed. "If people will violate the rules of our charity, they must not expect to enjoy its privileges, such as they are," writes the Rev. Mr. Parry. Now, to say nothing of the uncharitable nature of such a rule, and consequently of its unchristian character, we need only observe that if the exclusive character of the week-day national schools operates to convert mild Dissenters into active antagonists, and liberal Churchmen into Dissenters, its extension of a monopoly of religious teaching to the Sunday as well, must act with an intenser force in the same direction; and we must therefore conclude that the vicar of Walthamstow is a Churchman with more zeal than discretion. But it should also be known that what he terms "our charity" is not all theirs. The parents of the boy dismissed from school, and denied the benefits of education in this fashion, do themselves contribute to that and to the other schools of the National Society, not directly indeed, but still they give their quota. We find that Walthamstow St. Mary's National School is amongst those which have received the most liberal grants from the public purse. From 1833 to 1860, according to the latest report of the Committee of Privy Council, this school has received 1,148l. 3s. 3d. out of a fund which the Chancellor of the Exchequer does not relieve any one from contributing to because they attend Dissenting schools or chapels on Sunday. Mr. Ebenezer Clarke, a gentleman residing in the parish, to whose published correspondence on the subject with the vicar we owe the facts of this case, states that there is no other school in Walthamstow where boys from nine to twelve years of age can be taught at so low a rate, except at the British School, at least a mile distant. The case is very discreditable to the National Society, and to the Church of which it is the representative.

CHURCH-RATES AT WESTMINSTER.—Within a few hours after the House of Commons had voted the perpetuation of compulsory Church-rates, the parish in which the House itself is situated—St. Margaret's—refused to entertain the proposal to make a rate by a majority of thirty to eleven.

THE LATE CHURCH-RATE DIVISION.—Our division list last week contained a slight inaccuracy. One of the Liberal defaulters was Lord G. Cavendish, M.P. for North Derbyshire. The Hon. W. G. Cavendish, M.P. for Bucks, has never failed to vote for Sir J. Trelawny's bill. Mr. Ricardo, who was too ill to be present, has, we understand, written to a constituent expressing great regret at his untimely absence, and his unabated attachment to abolition.

PROPOSED INCREASE OF THE EPISCOPATE.—A lay memorial to the Archbishops and Bishops is being influentially signed, praying them to take such steps as they may think desirable for an increase of the Episcopate.

THE CLERGY AND THE BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Rev. B. Willmore, clerical secretary to the West Bromwich Auxiliary of the Bible Society, has resigned his office, and the Rev. J. Bradshaw, of the same town, has withdrawn from the committee in consequence of the Bicenentary agitation.

THE NONCONFORMISTS' BURIAL BILL.—The following is the Select Committee nominated on Sir Morton Peto's Burial Bill:—Sir Morton Peto, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Sotherton Estcourt, Mr. Serjeant Pigott, Sir William Heathcote, Mr. Henry Austin Bruce, Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Pease, Lord Robert Cecil, Lord Henley, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Hardcastle, Mr. Collins, Mr. Tite, and Mr. Longfield. Five to be the quorum.

CLERICAL BIGOTRY IN NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—A couple wished to be married in the parish church of Lower Heyford by banns. The banns were twice published there, when the incumbent discovered that the young woman had not been baptized, and that she occasionally attended a Dissenting chapel. These were, it appears, insuperable obstacles to the marriage being celebrated in the parish church; but there can be no doubt the bigotry of the clergyman carried him beyond the powers he legally possesses in one at least of the stipulations he laid down before the marriage could take place. The first was that the young woman should first be christened—a proposal which he agreed to; the second was that she should distinctly and solemnly promise never to associate with Dissenters again—this of course was distinctly refused. The third publication of the banns did not take place, and the parties rather than wait three weeks longer were married by license, in the Baptist Chapel.

THE IRISH CATHOLIC BISHOPS AND THE NATIONAL EDUCATION SYSTEM.—There has just been held in Dublin a conclave of the Irish Catholic Bishops. Their decisions have not been made public, but it is understood they have come to a resolution to break off all connexion with the model schools and with the training establishment in Dublin. The nuns, who were in the habit of visiting the female schools to give religious instruction, have already ceased to attend. The pupil-teachers, it is said, will be required to give up their situations in all the model schools throughout the country. No more teachers are to be sent to Dublin to be trained, and none of those trained under the Board are henceforth to be employed by the clerical patrons of Roman Catholic schools. It must not be inferred from this that the prelates are about to sacrifice, or to compel the parish priests to sacrifice, the public funds by which their schools are almost exclusively supported, and to adopt the voluntary system. The rules of the Board do not require that all the teachers should be trained in its establishment in Dublin, and salaries

as high as 30l. per annum are given to teachers who were not so trained. The prelates have resolved to avail themselves of this arrangement, requiring the schoolmasters to relinquish the highest class of salaries, and perhaps making up the difference in some other way. The next step will very likely be to exclude the excellent school-books of the Board, the use of which is not absolutely enforced by the rules. [The resolutions of the Catholic prelates have since been published in full. One of them says that the "Protestant Establishment" is strongly condemned as the great obstacle to "the perfect union of Irishmen."]

NEWCASTLE AND GATESHEAD RELIGIOUS FREEDOM SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the committee of this society on Thursday week, the Rev. James Pringle in the chair, the Rev. Messrs. Walters and Rutherford, two of the delegates to the late conference of the Liberation Society, made a report which testified to the earnest and successful character of the conference. The resignation of Mr. James Potts, the honorary secretary, was accepted, Mr. Potts finding his efficient discharge of the duties required more time, thought and service, than he could now give to it consistent with other claims. The committee, whilst with regret accepting his resignation, tendered to him their best thanks for his past services. The Rev. William Walters and Mr. Joseph Shepherdson were appointed joint secretaries in place of Mr. Potts, who had sustained the office of secretary during the last twenty-one years; and we doubt not, under their guidance, this organisation will, as hitherto, render essential service to the cause of religious equality.

PROPOSED CALVIN MEMORIAL HALL AT GENEVA.—The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., and Mrs. Kinnaird took advantage of the presence of Dr. Merle d'Aubigné and other distinguished Swiss, French, and German pastors in London, to invite a party of friends to their residence, Pall-mall East, on Tuesday evening, to receive information in regard to the proposal for celebrating the Tricentenary of the great Swiss Reformer Calvin by erecting a memorial hall in the city to which his labours give historic celebrity. The Hon. A. Kinnaird briefly introduced the subject, and Dr. Merle d'Aubigné, the Bishop of Sydney, Rev. W. Brock, Rev. Dr. M'Crie, and the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, spoke in terms of warm commendation of the project. Mr. Thurlow Weed said he should cordially and heartily commend this scheme to his countrymen, and he had no doubt they would heartily respond. Mr. Kinnaird hoped the contributions of the United Kingdom would amount to 10,000l. He then read the names of the noblemen and gentlemen who had consented to act on the Provisional Committee.

THE RESTORATION OF JOHN BUNYAN'S TOMBSTONE.—On Wednesday afternoon the ceremony of publicly uncovering the monumental tombstone which has been erected over the grave of the author of the "Pilgrim's Progress," in Bunhill-fields Burial-ground, City-road, was performed in the presence of the Earl of Shaftesbury, Messrs. E. Baines, M.P., Frank Crossley, M.P., J. Stansfeld, M.P., Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., Revs. Mr. Maguire, Mackenzie, Dr. Tidman, Dr. Greig (President of the Presbyterian College), A. H. Haldane, Esq., and a large assemblage of spectators. The designer and sculptor, Mr. E. C. Papworth, has produced a very creditable work, considering the funds at his disposal, and the simple character of the work required. A carved effigy of John Bunyan in a recumbent posture, with a Bible in his right hand, is on the upper stone, a rich moulding surmounting the panels, on which is in bas-relievo on the north side a figure representing Christian laden, leaving the City of Destruction; and on the south side a figure of Christian arriving at the Cross, and the burden falling from his shoulders. The inscriptions at either end are as follows:—

"JOHN BUNYAN,
Author of the 'Pilgrim's Progress,'
Obt. 31st August, 1688.
Æ. 60.

Restored by public subscription under the presidency of the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, May, 1862.
John Hirst, hon. sec."

The ceremony commenced by the Rev. Mr. Garbett offering up prayer, and the memorial was then uncovered, and as the rain was fast falling the company adjourned to the Wesleyan chapel. Lord Shaftesbury took the chair. Mr. Hirst, the hon. secretary to the memorial fund, read the report, which stated that although during the last twenty years two attempts had been made to raise a national monument, yet, though a portion of the funds had been appropriated as they had seen, it was not intended to supersede the original idea of a metropolitan monument in one of the leading public thoroughfares, but it was hoped that the original plan would be eventually carried out in its integrity. The meeting was addressed by the Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. E. Baines, M.P., Mr. Samuel Morley, the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, the Rev. Mr. Mackenzie, of St. James's, Islington, and others.

Religious Intelligence

THE REV. JOHN S. JAMES, of Cheshunt College, has accepted an invitation to become pastor of the Independent Church, Newport, Essex.

ALDERSHOTT UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—A meeting was held on Thursday evening, in the Board-room of the Assembly-rooms, at which resolutions were passed appointing a committee for the purpose of collecting and receiving subscriptions, and other business in connexion with this object. A site has been selected, and it is hoped, considering the

claims which Aldershot has upon the country at large, that a sufficient amount will soon be raised to erect a spacious building for public worship, with school-house, &c. &c., for their use.

WILLENHALL, STAFFORDSHIRE.—In this town, with a population of 18,000, no Independent cause has existed for many years. Several of the friends having expressed a great desire to have a chapel, the attention of the Evangelistic Committee of the South Staffordshire Association has been directed to the place. The town-hall has been engaged, and the opening services took place on May 4th, the Rev. D. L. Matheson preaching in the morning, and the Rev. J. Whewell, of West Bromwich, in the evening. Several of the ministers in connexion with the association have promised a Sabbath each, their respective churches undertaking to provide their supplies. From present appearances there is every reason to hope that ere long a thoroughly good and self-sustaining cause will be established in this important town.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, MANCHESTER.—On Saturday afternoon, the 17th inst., the foundation-stone of a new Congregational chapel was laid by Mr. Abraham Howarth, of Eccles, on a piece of ground situated in Collyhurst-street, Rochdale-road. The chapel will be erected from plans by Mr. F. Coulman, builder. The style will be plain, intermixed with a little Gothic. The chapel is expected to accommodate 500 persons. At the rear there will be erected a number of vestries and class-rooms; a kitchen will also be attached, with a small boiler, for the use of the scholars. The school-room will be 30 feet long and 12 feet wide. It is estimated that the cost will be from 2500l. to 3000l. Amongst those present on Saturday were the Revs. D. E. Ford, J. Bidell, J. M. Ross, and J. Musgrave; and Mr. J. Hewitt, of Pendleton. The Rev. J. Morgan has been chosen pastor of the congregation. A collection was made, which amounted to 17l. 13s. 7d. Mr. Howarth has also given a donation of 25l. A tea party was afterwards held in a room of the Percival Mills, Percival-street, which has, up to the present time, been used as a school-room.

THE PASTORS' RETIRING FUND.—The second annual meeting of the managers of this invaluable institution was held on Tuesday afternoon, the 13th inst.; and from the report then read by the hon. secretary we glean the following facts: That the fund is held in growing favour both by the pastors and the churches throughout the land; that it now exceeds the sum of more than 22,000l., nearly all of which has been invested in Government securities; that there are now twenty-two annuitants on the foundation, whose exhibitions range from 15l. to 50l. per annum; and there are six more applications at present under the consideration of the London Committee, while others are being presented and pressed upon the attention of the managers every successive week; that the amount of interest derived from the capital is yet under 700l. per annum; and, though one-half of all annual subscriptions and congregational collections can now be added to the Disbursement Fund, the addition of only six annuitants to the twenty-two already on the foundation will completely exhaust all the resources which are available for exhibitions. It appears that a gentleman, whose name did not transpire, has generously offered 1,000l. to the fund, on the condition that 20,000l. are raised during the Bicenentary celebration, it being left to the option of each donor to give his contribution in one sum or to carry it over three successive years. To this noble challenge there has been within the space of three months a response to the amount of about 4,000l., including the handsome donation of 500l. from the Committee of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, but exclusive of the 1,000l. involved in the challenge, while a few others have promised not to overlook the claims of the Retiring Fund when they come to appropriate or distribute their amount.

Correspondence.

THE REV. SAMUEL MARTIN'S ADDRESS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In opening the *Nonconformist* of Wednesday last, I was in hopes to have seen an announcement of the issue of a penny edition of the Rev. Samuel Martin's soul-stirring address at the Congregational Union last week. Some effort should be made to publish an edition at this rate, and great efforts made by all our free churches to circulate it. I will take 1,000 copies at this price, for the purpose of distributing them gratuitously; and judging from the offers made by the Revs. H. Allon, Newman Hall, and W. Tyler, after the delivery of the address, sufficient support is already guaranteed. It is indispensable that it should be handsomely printed. Allow me, Sir, to give you an instance of the effect the perusal of this admirable address has effected, and is likely to effect in many hundred other instances. A highly-educated and intelligent lady, a Churchwoman, read it at my request, and this is an extract from her letter on the subject:—"I have indeed been delighted with Mr. Martin's speech. The language is sublime, and the frank avowal of such noble and uncompromising principles quite rouses me."

I think it is to be regretted that the Central United Committee of the Bicenentary Commemoration did not see their way to issue the admirable lectures delivered at Willis's Rooms at a lower rate than 3d. per copy. At this price I fear their circulation will not be so extensive as their great merits deserve.

May 22, 1862.

M.

THE BICENTENARY LECTURES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I shall feel obliged if you will permit me to call the attention of your readers to the fact briefly

stated in our advertisement of to-day. Our lectures at Willis's Rooms have been so successful that it is unnecessary to refer to them, except to announce that those delivered by Dr. McCrie, Rev. A. McLaren, and Rev. R. W. Dale, are already published, and may be obtained either of Messrs. Kent and Co., or at the office of the committee; and that Dr. Halley's lecture will appear in a few days.

Our tracts are, as yet, however, less known than our lectures. Let me, therefore, call attention to the fact that we are preparing a series of eleven tracts, which cover a large and critical period of the Ecclesiastical history of England, extending from the reign of Edward VI. to that of William III. It has been found impossible to issue these tracts in their chronological order. We have been obliged to print them as they came to hand. But each tract is numbered according to the place it is intended to hold in the series, so that, when the issue is complete, it will be easy to bind them in an orderly arranged volume. Of this series four have already appeared:—"The First Protest," "The Farewell Sunday," "The Effects of the Ejection," and "The Act of Uniformity." Three are now in the press:—"The Savoy Conference," "The Prayer-book," and "Clerical Subscription;" and the remaining four are in a forward state of preparation. These tracts are written by the ablest men whose services could be secured, and will not be found unworthy of the writers. "The Farewell Sunday," for instance, is by the Rev. Charles Stanford, whose "Joseph Alleine" has lately won so wide an approval, and "The Act of Uniformity," &c., the most picturesque and telling narrative of the events which culminated in the Ejection that it has been my good fortune to meet, is by Peter Bayne, Esq., editor of the *Weekly Review*. A considerable number of these tracts have already been sold; but we should be glad to have them circulating in every Nonconformist congregation in the kingdom. The Congregational Bicentenary Committee has determined that, for the present at all events, it is unnecessary for them to prepare tracts, on the express reason that the very ground they meant to cover has been occupied—and well occupied—by the United Committee.

I trust, therefore, that in this department of Bicentenary effort, we may count on the hearty co-operation of Nonconformists of every name. With their co-operation there can be no doubt but that our tracts and lectures will be carried into every town and village in the land.

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
SAMUEL COX, Secretary.
Central United Bartholomew Committee,
10, Broad-street-buildings, London,
May 19, 1862.

JAMAICA COTTON.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—If any of your readers will take the trouble to call at this office, they may not only see cotton, the seed of which was planted in November last at Muirton, Jamaica, by our agents, but also duck made from it by one of our shareholders, Mr. Vickers, of the Great Western Cotton Works, Bristol. His letter accompanying it states:—"It is a first-rate article, and it will be almost everlasting wear. I wish we had a ship-load of it." The Lancashire manufacturers have then the remedy within their reach. Let them heartily co-operate with us, and before this time next year they may have from Jamaica alone a large supply of very superior cotton, at a much less cost for labour than that produced by means of slave labour.

We are, Sir, yours faithfully,
STEPHEN BOURNE,
WILLIAM BRAMSTON, } Secs.
Jamaica Cotton Company (Limited),
Office, 55, Charing cross, May 22.

Anniversaries.

THE PEACE SOCIETY.

The forty-sixth anniversary of this society was held at the Finsbury Chapel, Moorfields, on the evening of Tuesday, May 20th; Joseph Pease, Esq., M.P., the president of the society, in the chair. There was a numerous attendance.

The CHAIRMAN called on Mr. Richard, the secretary, to make his statement with regard to the recent operations and present prospects of the society.

The Rev. H. RICHARD accordingly rose and said, The year that had elapsed since the society last met their constituents had been in many respects a very eventful one in relation to the questions of peace and war. Conspicuous above all other events by its colossal dimensions and terrible character, was the gigantic struggle now desolating the American continent. Prior to the actual outbreak of hostilities the committee had addressed an earnest and respectful remonstrance to the rulers and people of the United States, but the temper of the public mind in that country did not admit of the slightest hope that any further effort in the same direction would be attended with success. They had not, however, ceased by private and public communications with those whom they had been wont to regard as favourable to the cause of peace in America, to encourage them to be steadfast in their testimony on behalf of those great Christian principles by which this, like all other wars, might be judged. Others might estimate this war differently as they regarded it from different points of view, but the Peace Society, looking upon it in the light of that great principle which they had endeavoured to hold aloft through good and evil report, and which they had never shrunk from applying to the wars of our own country, would not hesitate to declare their belief that a war more appalling in itself, or more pregnant with disastrous influences on the highest interests and prospects of humanity, was not to be found in the annals of history. (Hear, hear.) Among other evils which it drew in its wake, not the least was that it imperilled the friendly relations of America with other countries. When the knowledge of the Trent affair first reached the committee, they

felt that no effort should be spared to avert the peril which they saw impending. They first issued an address to the various Christian bodies in this country, entreating them to use their influence to allay the dangerous excitement that was fermenting in the public mind, and especially to put themselves in communication with kindred bodies on the other side of the Atlantic, so that by timely interchange of brotherly sentiment and affection the Christianity of the two countries might exert its power in giving a calm and wise direction to the international policy. This address was in most instances cordially responded to. The committee also issued an address to Christian ministers, earnestly invoking their aid to calm the popular perturbation, and by exhortation and prayer to preserve throughout the country at that perilous crisis a temper becoming the Christian profession. Copies of this document were sent to some six or seven thousand ministers of all denominations. There was reason to believe that this address was received in the kindest spirit, and that many of the ministers into whose hands it came did use their influence in a manner worthy the ambassadors of the Prince of Peace. Having thus endeavoured to enlist on the side of peace the religious element throughout the country, the committee did what they could to bring the right influence to bear upon the Government and the public generally. They felt that this was just one of those questions which, if it could not be settled by ordinary diplomatic negotiation, might and ought to be referred to the decision of some friendly and impartial arbitrator. And as the principle of arbitration had been solemnly recognised and recommended by the representatives of the Great Powers of Europe at the Congress of Paris in 1856, and was moreover expressly embodied in treaties existing between England and the United States, they were very anxious that the principle should be now applied, not merely to avert the danger of war that seemed impending, but to establish a precedent which might be of inestimable use hereafter in regulating the relations of States. The committee therefore prepared a memorial to Lord Palmerston, in which these points were urged upon the attention of the Government. The timely publication of this memorial in the newspapers was of considerable service in bringing before the country at that critical moment the idea of arbitration as a possible alternative instead of war. Responsive memorials flowed in from all parts of the country to the number of several hundreds. The committee were making arrangements for other measures, especially for procuring memorials from working men, who had so large a stake in the prevention of war, when the wise concession of the American Government disposed of the difficulty and relieved the country from apprehension of a war which, if it had broken out at such a time and for such a cause, would have been one of the most disgraceful in the history of the world. (Hear, hear.) The committee, however, believed that their efforts on the occasion were not thrown away. They rejoiced to know that they were the means of calling forth from many of the Christian people of this land, a powerful protest against that violent paroxysm of passion which at one time threatened to bring the nation into violent courses; and they ventured to hope that in the bosom of the Christian church in this country there was slowly awakening a fuller sense of the responsibility which devolved upon it as a peace-maker. The occasion also afforded an admirable opportunity for educating the public mind in the doctrines of arbitration; and the demonstration made in favour of that mode of solving the American difficulty did, they had reason to believe, considerably modify the views of the Government. For, whereas at the outset there was a disposition on the part of those who were supposed to represent Ministerial counsels to set aside any such suggestion as inapplicable to the case, it was understood that afterwards instructions were given to the Foreign-office to make such researches and inquiries as evidently implied that this mode of settling the question was seriously occupying the attention of those in authority. But, while the danger connected with this transaction had been happily evaded, it was impossible to disguise the fact that, so long as the present deplorable civil war lasts, the relations of the two countries must continue so delicate and hazardous as to test severely the good sense and the Christian temper of both. No nation could engage in a conflict so gigantic and disastrous as that in which the people of America have embarked without disturbing the whole economy of civilisation, and seriously affecting the prosperity of other nations. The sore distress which at this moment prevails among our great centres of industry in the North proved how widespread was the hateful influence of this war. If anything could add to the horrors of this unnatural strife, it would be for England to attempt to throw her sword into the scale, for by such a decision she would most assuredly more embroil the war. (Hear, hear.) The sufferings of our industrious and thrifty countrymen might well excite our sympathy, and the admirable fortitude with which those sufferings were borne should excite our admiration. And it might indeed be hoped that the calm, patient, heroic attitude of the working men of England, amid bitter privations, brought upon them by a struggle in which they have no part nor lot, would not be without its effect in correcting the views and softening the hearts of our descendants across the Atlantic towards the mother country, whose conduct, it might safely be said, as they had looked at it through the mists of their own excited passions, they had hitherto grievously misrepresented and misjudged. But, while admitting and deeply deploring the hard case of our suffering population in Lancashire and Yorkshire, it was impossible to doubt that as a matter of

expediency it would be a fatal mistake to seek for relief by plunging into complications which would be much more likely to aggravate than to mitigate the evil, while as a matter of principle no advantage could compensate for a departure from the salutary rule of non-intervention which England was tardily adopting as part of her national policy, the violation of which in former times had entailed upon her so much suffering and guilt. (Hear, hear.) The danger to which the affair of the Trent had exposed the peace of the world naturally called special attention to the unsatisfactory state of the law of nations as at present existing. This heterogeneous collection of doctrines, precedents, and judgments, which goes under the name of international law, was for the most part the offspring of an age widely different from our own. It was an age when the rights of kings were deemed of far higher moment than the interests of peoples; when communications between the inhabitants of different countries were difficult and rare; when commerce, and especially international commerce, was deemed of small account, and when the pursuit of arms was deemed an occupation so supremely honourable that all other considerations must be remorselessly sacrificed to its exigencies. They need not wonder that a system which grew up under such influences should be found full of anomalies and absurdities when attempted to be applied to a condition of things like that which now prevails. Mr. Cobden, with his far-seeing sagacity, was the first to discover and proclaim the utter impracticability of governing the relations of civilised peoples by the maxims of this superannuated code. For several years past he had called attention to the subject in various ways. At the commencement of the present session of Parliament he gave notice of a motion by which a change should be effected in important points of maritime law. The committee would have felt it their duty to support this amendment of international law if the matter had met with opposition. The committee had, during the past year, continued their labours throughout all the ordinary channels of activity with undiminished vigour, and, they hoped, with augmented success. Their lecturers had been constantly in the field. In Manchester and the populous districts of the North the cause of peace had assumed a more hopeful aspect than it had worn for some years. Mr. O'Neill reported that in four of the midland counties peace meetings had been held in every Parliamentary borough but three, in almost every large town, and in many of the small ones. Several of the larger boroughs in the counties of Gloucester, Leicester, and Derby had also been visited. He (Mr. O'Neill) had held meetings and delivered lectures no fewer than 120 times, to an aggregate attendance of not less than 30,000. Other lecturers had been equally indefatigable. There had also been a constant issue of the ordinary publications of the society in the forms of pamphlets, tracts, handbills, placards, and children's books. On this subject, however, the committee ventured to ask the more active aid of the auxiliaries and their friends in different parts of the country. Much might be done, it was believed, quietly to inculcate the public mind with more correct views in regard to the principles and objects of the society by a constant and copious distribution of tracts, of which there was a great variety, dealing with the subject in its different aspects—religious, historical, social, moral and economical. The number of publications issued during the past year was nearly 300,000. The committee were happy to observe a considerable improvement in the tone of the public mind on the subject of peace and war, and especially as respects our relations with France. The country was gradually recovering its self-possession and self-respect. The people were beginning slowly to admit the belief that it was possible for a great and civilised nation, whose commercial and social interests were every day becoming more closely interlaced with our own, to live side by side with us without being for ever intent upon making piratical descents upon our coasts for mere purposes of plunder and revenge. A suspicion was gradually creeping into many minds that there might be other motives and objects for a profuse military expenditure besides the invasion of a foreign foe, especially when our enemy was menacing us with no more formidable artillery than gloves and silks and corn and wine. (Cheers.) If he might express his own opinion upon this question, he did not care from what quarter retrenchment in the national expenditure might come. All party considerations were lighter than the dust in the balance compared with a return to common-sense in regard to this question of public expenditure and its enormous amount, the only effect of which was, not to give greater security, but to make us more afraid than before those armaments were created. (Hear, hear.) If anything could save our country from a relapse into the dangerous and costly delusions of which the people had been so often the victims during the last fifteen years, it would be the disclosures made in Mr. Cobden's recent pamphlet on "The Three Panics." In this production, with the utmost moderation of spirit and language, Mr. Cobden had shown how grossly the people of England had been duped upon this subject. The committee had felt it their duty to aid in the circulation of this admirable pamphlet, and earnestly recommend their friends throughout the country to do the same. They could not but look with interest and hope to the second Exhibition of the industry of all nations recently inaugurated. They did not expect, and never had expected, that science and art, industry and commerce, with all the interests and relations these create, would suffice of themselves to tame the wild beast that dwells in the human heart, and to banish war from the world. They felt that a higher and holier sentiment than any connected with the

more material interests of men was necessary to cement and consecrate the relations of the peoples; but if commerce and science and art were sanctified by the influence of Christianity, they could not doubt that these great festivals of industry, and the pleasant and profitable intercourse they promote between the nations, would powerfully tend in the direction of peace. (Cheers.) They had not been unmindful of the opportunity afforded for the diffusion of peace principles; they had in readiness a large number of publications in French, German, and Italian, which they were anxious to circulate amongst foreign visitors, and they solicited the assistance of their friends, especially those residing in seaports communicating with the Continent, to aid them in the work of distribution. In spite of some improvement, the committee could not but feel that the present position and attitude of the so-called civilised and Christian nations of the world was deplorable and humiliating in the extreme. At a time when myriads of the people in every country in Christendom were sunk in pauperism, ignorance, and vice, the resources by which their condition might be improved, and their miseries succoured, were more and more being diverted into the bottomless abysses of military expenditure. The great discoveries and inventions which Providence had sent for the service of humanity were being prostituted by the folly of man to purposes of crime and suffering. While nature was yielding up presents to the importunate voice of man, and every new revelation only proved how beneficent in character and tendency were the great laws of the Creator—how admirably adapted, when turned to their right uses, to subserve the well-being and promote the happiness of the human race, man, as the interpreter of nature, stood ready to pervert her messages into means of mischief and misery; so that we had now the melancholy spectacle of some of the foremost minds of the age bending all their studies and taxing all their ingenuity in inventing and perfecting infernal machines, whose sole use was to be the ministers of havoc and destruction to their fellow-men. The morbid activity lately displayed in devising these engines of destruction had reduced the Government to a perplexity that would be almost ridiculous but for the fearful waste of national wealth to which they were driven in their attempts to escape from it. They could not share in the views of those who hoped that from the very perfection of these deadly inventions would come peace to the world. They who thought thus utterly misapprehended the very nature of peace. Peace represented a certain state of the moral disposition; it was founded on mutual confidence and good will, and how was that to be attained by an ostentatious cultivation and display of brute force in its most brutal forms, adapted only to express the utmost degree of reciprocal animosity and distrust? No, if the world were ever to be relieved from the presence of this accursed thing, it must be by far other agencies than these. It must be above all by the extension of Christian principle among the people of the earth. But, alas! how could even this agency prove efficacious while so many of the official guardians and interpreters of Christianity habitually throw their weight into the scale in favour of war rather than of peace? How else could they account in a manner that should be honourable to the Gospel itself for its apparently utter impotence to influence the sentiments and conduct of mankind on this question? Could any one doubt that if the ministers of religion throughout Christendom were habitually to labour to leaven the public mind with the pacific temper of the Gospel, and be ready boldly to confront and rebuke the spirit of war wherever it lifted up its snaky crest in the heart of nations, that a condition of sentiment and feeling would be produced which would render war all but impossible? Surely they had strong grounds for appeal to this class. Might they not without offence venture to address them thus, "O ye sworn ministers of the Prince of Peace, who, in distant prophetic vision were seen standing beautiful upon the mountains, bringing good tidings and publishing peace to the nations, we invoke you to help in this arduous and emphatically Christian enterprise in which we are engaged. We are few and feeble, contending against a colossal evil which blights the earth with its desolations and affronts the heavens with its impieties. The whole creation groaneth and travaileth together in pain under the burden of this great iniquity. How is it that so many of you stand aloof, some indifferent, some contemptuous, some actively and bitterly hostile to a cause so essentially in harmony with the avowed spirit of your message and the professed object of your ministry? The evil we assail is one of the most formidable barriers in the way of your success. It wastes the resources that might otherwise be devoted to the promotion of the kingdom of God among men. It distracts the attention of the world by its loud and angry tumult from the celestial message you have to proclaim. It diffuses through society a spirit utterly and intensely opposed to your objects. It hardens the heart of the heathen in prejudice, and sharpens the tongue of the infidel in scorn against the Gospel. You are therefore our rightful and natural allies. We invite you, therefore, we adjure you—nay, in the name of your Master and ours, we demand, that, instead of obstructing our labours by your apathy or scorn, you should come forth with us to the help of the Lord against the mighty; and you cannot be guiltlessly neutral in this question. To be neutral is to be hostile; for in no department of Christian labour is the language more applicable than to that in which we are engaged—'He that is not with us is against us; and he that gathereth not with us scattereth abroad.'" (Loud applause.)

Mr. RICHARD then read the financial statement,

from which it appeared that the income for the past year was 3,155*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*, and the balance in hand upwards of 900*l.*

The CHAIRMAN said the impression produced on his mind by the admirable report was, that, with means not greatly enlarged and workers very limited, all that could possibly be done had been done. He had long been a member of the Peace Society, and was more and more convinced of the importance of the position which it occupied, were it only as a rallying-point for the friends of peace in this enlightened nation. He was glad to know they had the co-operation of some ministers of religion, and that their labours were not in vain, and that in the late excitement of public feeling, so dangerous to peace between this country and that across the Atlantic, an amount of Christian influence was brought to bear by the friends of peace in answer to the instigations of the Peace Society. Appeals were to be made to them in favour of increased exertions. Their cause was good, and he was thoroughly convinced it was a growing and advancing cause. (Cheers.) He was, however, extremely anxious that they should not disguise the difficulties of their position. The glare and pomp and circumstance of war remained in our country. The volunteer and other movements were hurtful to their cause. Those who thought there was something manly, not to say patriotic, in these movements, were abetted by many from whom they might have expected more gentle feeling. They had also ignorance and intemperance to deal with. With regard to the connection between intemperance and war, he said he had been much struck with a circumstance that happened at a large temperance meeting. One of the speakers was dwelling upon the wickedness and immorality of intemperance. A plain man rose up from the body of the meeting, and said, "Now, sir, you have told us a good deal that we know; will you have the kindness to tell us something that we don't know? I want to know from your lips, if you shut up all the public-houses, where you will get the soldiers." (Laughter and applause.) He (the Chairman) believed, if the public-houses were shut up, there would be very few soldiers. As regarded ignorance, he stated that in one large town in the north of England where a number of recruits were enrolled and sworn in, out of 300 men retained for the line 256 could neither read nor write. They had a duty as regarded these men. Let them first of all instruct them; then give them tracts, and endeavour if possible to teach them the folly and wickedness of war. No man could say Jesus Christ was God to the glory of the Father, and at the same time take up arms against those for whom Christ died. He called upon them, therefore, to endeavour to place men in a position in which they should learn to look apart from all the pomp and circumstance of war, in which they might see that the one way of advancing the kingdom of our Lord and Saviour was by echoing the glorious anthem, "Peace on earth, good will to men."

Mr. HANDEL COSSHAM then moved the first resolution:—

That this meeting cordially rejoices in the pacific adjustment of the difficulty which arose between the British and American Governments on the question of the Trent, and gratefully acknowledges the prompt and earnest efforts made by various religious bodies on this side of the Atlantic to allay the dangerous excitement provoked by that incident, and to avert the calamity of war between two great kindred and Christian nations. The meeting, however, cannot but deeply deplore the continuance of that appalling conflict now desolating the American continent, and prays earnestly that it may be brought to a speedy termination.

He rejoiced to renew his allegiance to the great cause which the Peace Society was endeavouring to promote among the nations of the earth. Nothing had ever occurred that had weakened his faith in the Scriptural character of the principle for which they were contending, and, convinced as he was that it was founded upon Gospel truth, nothing could shake his confidence in its ultimate triumph. If anything could more fully convince him of the soundness of their views it was the almost universal testimony the last five years had given to the correctness of their principles. It would not be unprofitable to collect from the newspapers which were then the most violent organs of public opinion the testimonies they had since given of the foolish and unsuccessful nature of the Crimean war. He ventured to assert that the newspapers which clamoured most for that war had been the most thorough and violent in denouncing it. He was thankful in the reflection that whatever thoughts at that time issued from his pen were on the side of peace. If it were not so he should feel that he was partly responsible for the destruction of 50,000 of his fellow-countrymen, the waste of one hundred millions of the public money. He looked back to the last time he was on that platform partly with pleasurable, partly with sorrowful feelings. He had then the pleasure of sitting by the side of their late esteemed President, Joseph Sturge. That good man had passed away from the stage; but the recollection of his life and labours fired his soul with an earnest desire to live more for God and humanity. He had sometimes gone so far as to wish that the last speech he should ever make in public on this earth might be a speech in favour of peace; that his last utterance might be an utterance in favour of the principle for which they had met to contend; and as he went through the Exhibition, and saw the grand and beautiful motto, he almost wished that his last words might be, "*Gloria in excelsis Deo, et in terra pax.*" (Cheers.) The resolution spoke of three points. First, it rejoiced at the peaceful termination of the Trent affair. He concurred most cordially in the sentiment. A contest between England and America would put back the progress of civilisation and of all that is good to an extent of which they had little anticipation; and that man was one of the greatest enemies of the human race that would, by word or deed, by pen or tongue, hound on England and America to war. From the beginning he had thought our American friends were wrong in boarding a British ship for the purpose of taking the Southern Commissioners from under the protection of our flag. He made this remark to prevent

its being said they were always opposed to everything English. They were not. But, admitting it to be a fact that the action was wrong, we had no business to lash ourselves into the fury we did before we understood the Americans meant offence. The great thing for which he blamed our Government in that affair was this—that they concealed from the public a letter written by Mr. Seward the very day those men landed in America, in which he told Mr. Adams to communicate with Lord John Russell and say that act was done without the concurrence of the American Government. He was glad the affair was settled as it was. He should have been more glad if it had been settled without an expenditure of two millions of money, as it might, and without the great amount of ill-feeling which had taken place. He wished our public men, our statesmen, the writers in our various newspapers, and all who professed to guide public opinion, would speak and write under a sense of responsibility. The second point in the resolution referred to the efforts made by Christians during the discussion. For his own part he never felt prouder of the pulpits of this country than during that period. He believed that very largely the settlement of the question was due to the thousands of prayers sent up from Christian hearts, and the thousands of kind words uttered during the discussion. Would that on all occasions the pulpit gave a certain sound! It would greatly strengthen their position to feel that they could rely upon Christian ministers for support. He did not expect, in the present degraded state of human nature, entirely to get rid of war; but, knowing the fact that Christian professors in all countries had the greatest political influence, he ventured to say that not one war in fifty could take place if Christian professors and Christian ministers would stand up and back the principle of peace. Nothing was more clearly taught in the Bible than that a Christian had nothing to do with war except to oppose it. The resolution expressed a hope that the war in America might soon come to a termination. He wished it had never been begun. As a matter of policy he would rather the North had allowed the South to go on their own account. But, now they had begun the struggle, he thought he might consistently say that his sympathies were entirely with the North, and avow most thoroughly his hope that the contest might end in the downfall of that most accursed of systems that had caused the rupture between the two sides. This hope was the only bright spot on this dark cloud, though this was no argument in favour of the war. Sin was sin, even though it might be overruled for good. As regarded the peace question at home, he rejoiced that there were some encouraging signs. One was that the peace party had greatly helped to carry the French Treaty. He rejoiced in that, because it tended to unite the two nations together. He rejoiced also in the fact that they never had in the House of Commons men who better understood, or were more able to advocate the views of the society than at the present moment. (Cheers.)

The Rev. SAMUEL HARRIS BOOTH, of Birkenhead, in seconding the resolution, said the history of war was a history of alternate victory and defeat; but it was all written in blood, and he thought he might venture to affirm that scarcely a war of any magnitude had ever secured the result for which there had been so vast a sacrifice of money and of men. Surely if any page in our own national history had been stultified by recent events it was that which ended in the expulsion of Napoleon from France and his exile and death in the South Atlantic Sea. He remembered that when Robert Hall was told of the restoration of the Bourbons to Paris in 1814 he said he was very sorry to hear it, for the cause of freedom and of peace and of pure religion in Europe, was thrown back twenty-five degrees; and he offered the same opinion when he was reminded of the victory of Waterloo. He said that since that event he had scarcely endured to think at all of unfulfilled prophecy. He devoutly thanked God that war with America in consequence of the recent Trent affair had been averted. He held that the retaining of these commissioners would have been no justification to us in plunging into war with that great nation: it would have been a political blunder; it would have been a moral crime. It was a matter, as it appeared to him, in which negotiation and arbitration ought to have been entered into—not war. He cared very little for those Southern gentlemen—he repudiated their motives in visiting this country; and though he would not have the sanctuary which the flag of England offers to fugitives from every nation under heaven violated, he concurred with the former speaker in this—that he had no sympathy with Southern purposes. He looked upon their conduct as the foulest conspiracy ever conceived, and perpetuated slavery was at the bottom of it; and he felt, as an Englishman and an English Christian must ever feel, that the flag of England, which never waves over a slave, ought never to wave side by side with a flag whose stars are dimmed and whose stripes are drenched in blood. The North had nothing to gain, but much to lose, in this struggle. She had lost a great deal already. It was not many weeks since two gentlemen called upon him—one from Paris, who came to plead on behalf of his co-religionists, from whom the American Board of Missions had withdrawn the 500*l.* they had been accustomed to advance—the other came to plead for the American missions in Turkey, because the American churches had been obliged to withdraw one-half of that grant. If this did not show that religious life in America was declining it told that the resources whence religious people drew the means for the evangelisation of the world were drying up, and if this struggle should last they would see that wherever America had missions over the face of the earth they would all suffer until they were all destroyed. They could not look upon facts like these without shuddering. Such scenes could not be transacted and witnessed without the moral character of America suffering in consequence. Far away upon the battlefield—a long train of blood and fire!—these fields ought to yield some other gift to man—some other gift to God. What were we to do? Nothing except to try and bring all spiritual and moral power to bear upon our fellow-men across the Atlantic. He would have England remember the very high position she occupies among the nations of the earth. He believed that England had it in her single power to put an end to war. Had she but the moral courage to go forth and say to the world, "I will not fight—certainly not unless I am attacked," she would rise to a moral dignity unexampled amongst the nations of the earth. Following in England's wake, all

nations would say, "Let there be an end to war," and the duelling of nations would be over. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Dr. GROSVENOR, of the United States, then briefly addressed the meeting in regard to the war now raging in that country. He heartily wished that he could have brought over to England with him two things—the American chiefs and the American heart—not as a contribution to the great Exhibition, but that they might become indoctrinated with the principles of the Peace Society. Might peace ever be within the walls and prosperity within the palaces of the mother country.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. SAMUEL BOWLEY moved:—

That, in the judgment of this meeting, no better proof need be desired of the value and necessity of those principles of mutual kindness and forbearance in the intercourse of nations, dictated alike by Christianity and sound policy, which the Peace Society seek to diffuse, than is presented by the endless sacrifices and embarrassments in which the nations are involved, by conducting their relations with each other on the opposite principles, exhausting their own resources, and exasperating each other's spirits, by incessant increase of their naval and military establishments, which are so far from affording any sense of security, that their mutual fears and suspicions only grow stronger in proportion to the growth of their armaments, until every year more of the wealth of Europe is being absorbed in those enormous preparations for war with which the so-called civilised and Christian nations menace and defy each other, amid loud professions of peace, friendship, and alliance.

He said he only wished to add to the resolution a word of encouragement in regard to this peace question. He sometimes heard this remark, "Well, I don't know, I think we may as well give it up—it seems to be no use." These were not his sentiments. He would never give up the peace question whilst he was a Christian; he never could give it up. Many people thought it almost as well to give up the question of negro slavery when the whole bench of bishops voted in favour of that system; but, thank God, it was not given up, and negro slavery was now abolished, and they never would give up this question until they got it—(cheers)—or died in trying to get it. He believed the men in power had far more reason to tremble for their system than the advocates of peace for theirs. He believed we were not far from a great change in public opinion on this question. Sometimes the darkest cloud hovered overhead just ere the light broke forth. Let them therefore work more earnestly than ever. Let them not depend upon tracts and speeches only for the dissemination of their principles—there was a large amount of good to be done through the public press. If they would only work, there was a hopeful time before them; at any rate, they would not give it up. He had stood on that platform many a long year. Many who had fought this battle (for Christians had to fight) had passed away. It gave him additional energy to think of the good men he used to meet—Joseph Price, Joseph Sturge, Samuel Gurney, and many others. (Cheers.) Let them imitate the battle-field so far that, when the standard has fallen from one hand, another steps forward to hold it up. Let it be theirs to hold it up—not the standard stained with human blood, but the standard inscribed with mercy, love, and peace—peace permanent and universal, peace eternal to the true disciples of our Lord. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Dr. WICKSON, from Canada, in seconding the resolution, said: The Divine founder of our religion was predicted many years before he came upon earth, and was then called the "Prince of Peace." Upon his entrance into our world he was heralded by the joyful acclamation, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace and good will toward men." And our Saviour himself spoke words of peace. They had also his example as well as his words as their authority, for when he was reviled he reviled not again. He heartily coincided with the sentiment that they must never give up this cause. It was the cause of humanity, it was also the cause of Christianity, for in carrying out peace principles they were following in the footsteps of Him who said, "Blessed are the peacemakers." (Cheers.)

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. ROBERT CHARLTON, of Bristol, moved the next resolution:—

That this meeting regards with peculiar interest the opening of another Great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, bringing together as it does, not only the material products of the various countries of the earth, but to a large extent the people themselves, illustrating in the most forcible manner those ties of interest and mutual dependence which bind the nations into one. This meeting cannot but regard the Great Exhibition as emphatically a peace demonstration, and they earnestly desire that its influence in this direction may be both deep and permanent.

He said he had been much interested a few months ago in witnessing the result of a very humble effort to stem the torrent of warlike feeling in the hearts of Englishmen by holding a meeting in Bristol, in favour of arbitration at the time the excitement with regard to the Trent affair was at its height. Some thought the meeting rather hazardous, and that at least it would have been broken up by noise. There was, however, a considerable measure of support given to the proposal, and a memorial was adopted by the meeting which was signed by almost three thousand persons in Bristol. But the effort of that meeting was not at all confined to Bristol itself, for a few weeks afterwards he got a copy of the *New York Observer*, containing a verbatim report of the proceedings of the meeting, prefaced by an article written in the most fraternal style, just such as would have been desired had they had such a result before their mind in conducting that meeting. What made the matter more striking was that in the same copy of the *New York Observer* there was also one of the most inflammatory articles taken from the *Times* newspaper, side by side with which was this account of the meeting at Bristol, prefaced by the observation that these inflammatory speeches evidently did not represent entirely the feeling of the people of England. He mentioned this as a fact for their encouragement, although not bearing directly upon the subject of the resolution.

Dr. EVANS, in seconding the motion, said, however feeble they might appear to be in the advocacy of this great principle, the principle itself was by no means feeble. It was one of the principles laid down by our Lord, and had been advocated by some of the greatest and most noble minds in human nature. The peace principle was one which was intimately connected with the salvation of the world, and therefore every believer in the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ must necessarily feel bound to advocate it.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of this society was held on Wednesday evening last in the Friends' Meeting-house, White Hart-court, Gracechurch-street. The chair was taken at half-past seven by Mr. M. Lewin, formerly Judge of the Sudder Court, Madras. There was a numerous attendance. Among the gentlemen present were—the Revs. G. Prichard (late of Tahiti), Thomas Jones (Blackheath), W. H. Bonner, J. H. Rylance, and J. J. Kelly, and Messrs. T. Hodgkin, M.D., R. N. Fowler, Joseph Thorpe, Professor Leone Levi, T. B. Smithies, Thomas Pease, G. L. Neighbour, R. Smith, A. K. Iebister, John Mayfield, Fielding Thorpe, W. Craft, J. T. Dexter, H. Sterry, R. Alsop, Joseph Thorpe, P. D. Tuckett (Bristol), J. Robson (Huddersfield), S. Bawley (Dublin), and F. W. Chesson.

The CHAIRMAN said that he could not resist the pleasure of accepting the invitation to preside over the meeting of a society established, as this was, to diffuse benevolence all over the world. The meeting was called for a double purpose—that of giving information and of asking for pecuniary aid. It must not be supposed, however, that there was any diminution of interest on the part of those who had hitherto supported the society, or that their support had heretofore been given in a lukewarm manner. The society, taking for its motto *ex uno sanguine*, recognised all men in all parts of the world as belonging to one family, and its operations were directed to the aborigines, because they of all others stood most in need of assistance. The society had correspondents in all parts of the world, and had from time to time taken up different subjects of interest to the coloured race. New Zealand was indebted to it not a little for its present peaceable state. During the time of the Indian mutiny it had stood forth to stem the tide of unreflecting vengeance, and its influence had been exerted for good in Sierra Leone, Caffreland, and other parts. Some persons had objected that the society interfered with the administration of the Government, and usurped some of its functions, but that was not correct. Its information had sometimes been exceedingly valuable to the Government, and whenever it had had occasion to address Ministers of the Crown by deputation or otherwise it had been treated with great respect and attention. In concluding his remarks, the chairman referred in terms of praise to the exertions of the society's agent, Mr. Abingdon, in diffusing information respecting it throughout the country. (Cheers.)

Mr. F. W. CHESSON, the secretary, read the annual report, which commenced with a narrative of the events that have taken place in New Zealand during the past year. The conduct of the late governor, Colonel Browne, in proposing to put down the native king movement by force of arms, was condemned, and that movement was described as being an attempt on the part of the natives to create for themselves a better form of government than they enjoyed under their own institutions. The policy of Sir George Grey was commended, and his scheme of native government, which secured to the Maories their substantial rights, while guiding their agitation into a loyal and peaceful channel, was highly eulogised. The appointment of Governor Grey, combined with the equally needed change in the Ministry, was a pledge to the natives that their rights would be respected. The runanga became a meeting of peace instead of a council of war. The native mind was tranquillised, and the waning loyalty of the people revived. Sir George Grey, instead of depending on hearsay testimony, and delegating his functions to subordinates, visited the natives in their own villages. Wherever he has gone in the Waikato country the natives have received him with expressions of esteem and affection, and have, by the most solemn formalities, made known their confidence in his good will and just intentions. The report deprecated the opposition which Sir G. Grey's projected institutions had excited in Parliament, and the lukewarmness with which the Government had defended them;—pointing out that this policy, on the ground alike of justice and economy, was superior to any other. The spirit by which Governor Grey was animated shone forth in his recent address to the natives, in which, after describing the institutions he desires to introduce among them, and asking for their co-operation, he says:—"This will be the work of peace, on which the blessing of Providence will rest—which will make the storm to pass away from the sky—and all things become light between the Maori and the Pakeha; and the heart of the Queen will then be glad when she hears that the two races are living quietly together, as brothers, in the good and prosperous land of New Zealand." The report also adverted to British India, South and Western Africa, Canada, the Red River Settlement, and other parts of the world in which the society is interested. With regard to the coolie traffic, the report expressed an apprehension that the convention entered into with the French Government for enabling the latter to supply their colonies with coolies from India has given rise to a system of kidnapping in that country, which demands the immediate attention of the authorities. In reference to Canada, the report stated that, as the Crown has transferred the control of Indian affairs to the Government of Canada, it is but little that the society could hope to accomplish on their behalf; but it was thought, that in the interest and for the protection of the Indians themselves, as well as in order to maintain the character of the British Government for good faith and justice, the authorities in Downing-street should require of Canada the

strict fulfilment of all treaty and other engagements with the Indians, and the adoption of every suitable measure for their elevation in the social scale. In conclusion, after referring to the labours of Mr. Abingdon, the society's agent, who had visited upwards of one hundred towns during the past year, the report contained an appeal for increased assistance. At a time when the attention of England was being diverted more and more from her own colonies, and when the rights of colonists and the interests of colonisation were absolutely in the ascendant, it was considered more than ever desirable that those who were watching over the fate of the helpless aborigines, and endeavouring to rescue them from the doom which has befallen too many of their brethren, should be strengthened and sustained by all who desired to ally the power of England with the higher qualities of justice and mercy.

Mr. CHESSON read letters from President Benson and ex-President Roberts, of Liberia, and the Bishop of Honolulu, expressing their friendly interest in the society, and their regret at being unable to attend the meeting. The Bishop of Honolulu wrote as follows:—

71, Cambridge-street, Eccleston-square.

My dear Sir,—I am very sorry it should so happen that on the 21st I am engaged in Kent. If you could meet a few days after the 28th I could attend, and the questions connected with your excellent society are of that kind which could not fail to interest one going to a land where the native race has diminished so fearfully since its contact with European life.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) T. N. HONOLULU.

To F. W. Chesson, Esq.

Mr. R. N. FOWLER, in submitting the statement of accounts, said that it was some years since the society had found itself in the position in which it was now placed. Some time ago, owing to an interval in which there was no secretary, the subscriptions accumulated, and for several years they had a balance in hand. During the past year, however, they had incurred additional expenses. The services of Mr. Abingdon had been engaged to diffuse information respecting the society in the country, and the committee regretted that they had not been able to remunerate that gentleman as they could have wished. For some years they had not felt it necessary to ask their friends for special contributions, but it was felt that the time would come when they should have to make such an appeal. That time had now arrived, and he hoped that the result would be that the society would be placed in a position which would enable it to go on with increased usefulness. (Cheers.)

The Rev. T. JONES, in moving the adoption of the report, said that it must have commended itself to the feelings and judgment of every one. The times were very favourable to progress in this good work. Information was diffused so rapidly that the doings of Englishmen were speedily known in this country, and the Government were able to keep a better look out upon their servants and officials in distant colonies. He had no doubt that the appeal which had been made that evening would be responded to in a liberal manner. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. FIELDING THORPE said he was glad to have that opportunity of bearing testimony to the beneficial results of Mr. Abingdon's labours in the country. It was well for us as a nation, that this society should exist to counteract some of the evils which were incident to colonisation. It was painful to see how adventurers bearing the English and Christian name forgot everything but that they were strong, and the aborigines weak, and acted as if they desired to add house to house and field to field, heedless of the sufferings they might cause and the wrongs they might inflict. (Hear, hear.)

The SECRETARY having read the list of names, the motion was agreed to.

The Rev. GEORGE PRICHARD, formerly Consul at Tahiti, moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting desires to encourage the committee in its endeavours to diffuse information as to the principles which should regulate the intercourse of nations professing Christianity with those which are less enlightened, and to make known the serious evils resulting from the violation of these principles. It also earnestly craves that in this difficult and important task the committee may receive the invaluable assistance of those kindred societies which have for their especial object the diffusion of truth and righteousness in heathen lands.

He said that there were two things in the resolution which demanded serious attention—the principles that should regulate the conduct of the people of this Christian nation in visiting others less enlightened than their own, and the evils which resulted from those principles not being acted upon. Having lived thirty-three years in the South Seas he had had many opportunities of witnessing the conduct of his countrymen to the natives of those islands. Many Englishmen and Americans who visited the islands in whale-ships treated the natives as if they were an inferior race, little better than dogs. He was British Consul for twenty years, as well as missionary, and having been often called upon in his capacity as Consul to adjust disputes, he could conscientiously say that in nine instances out of ten the difficulties he had to adjust arose through the improper conduct of foreigners. (Hear, hear.) He knew the natives of New Zealand well, and felt persuaded that there would have been very little difficulty and no war there if the natives had been treated as men, and if we had acted on the golden rule of doing to them as we would wish them to do to us. Human nature was the same all over the world. If we acted properly towards the natives, whether in New Zealand or Tahiti or elsewhere, we should meet with proper treatment in return, but if we irritated and oppressed them we must expect something like resistance. The friends who were present were no doubt

well aware that the Rev. John Williams and Mr. Harris were murdered at Erromanga. Why were they murdered? Not because the savages had any enmity to the Gospel, but because they had been treated vilely by white men a short time before Mr. Williams visited the island. Several American and English ships, well armed and manned, had called at the island, constructed a stockade, and robbed the natives of sandal wood, shooting any natives who dared to make the least show of resistance, as if they had been dogs. The son of the man who killed Mr. Williams had been thus killed. Was it to be wondered at, therefore, that when the natives saw a boat coming to the island with white men in it they said "Now is our time to be revenged"? The same sandal-wood party which visited Erromanga, though nearly all destroyed by disease, joined themselves to others, and visiting another island, suffocated the natives in a large cave which they had enticed them to enter, by burning sandal-wood at the mouth of the cave. This was the kind of treatment which the natives of the South Sea islands too often received from their visitors. He had received from a missionary on account of the manner in which some natives had been treated who had been kidnapped by the crew of an English ship from an island to the westward of Tahiti. Ten natives were taken on board, fastened down in the hold, and taken to another island, where they were first made to cut sandal-wood and then sold in exchange for pigs, yams, and firewood. After a time six of them escaped and got to Hongkong, where five of them died. The four who remained behind would still have been in bondage but for the help of some American missionaries and a captain of a whale-ship, who bought them and took them to Honolulu, from which place they were sent to Rarotonga and thence to their native island. Two of them were chiefs, and their friends and countrymen had given up all hopes of seeing them again; great, therefore, was the joy with which they welcomed them. He (Mr. Prichard) mentioned these things to show the necessity for such a society as this. He had great pleasure in moving the resolution. (Cheers.)

Mr. ABINGDON said he had been particularly struck during his travels on behalf of the society with the ignorance that existed respecting it amongst Christian people and ministers of the Gospel. He could bear his testimony to the truth of the statements which had been made with regard to the conduct of foreigners to the aboriginal races. The natives, from their intercourse with the white men, had in many instances conceived a violent prejudice against Christianity. One of the most recent works on South Africa illustrated the conduct of Englishmen in a very painful manner. The author of the work was travelling with a large party in Central Africa, and having lost their way, sent out a hunting party to capture some of the Bushmen. After great difficulty they succeeded in running down some poor miserable creatures, whom they brought to the camp. In answer to their questions, the Bushmen informed them that on reaching a certain part of the country, to which they directed them, they would come to a native village where they could get accurate information. They were not, however, satisfied with this, but compelled the Bushmen, under the threat of taking away their lives, to go with them as guides for a very considerable distance. This treatment of the natives they adopted on more than one occasion. He would ask, was it to be wondered at that travellers should have, in their turn, to complain of the conduct of the natives when they happened to fall into their hands? (Hear, hear.) He maintained that the missionary societies ought to hold out the right hand of fellowship to the Aborigines Protection Society. He had known cases where missionaries had received very substantial aid from it; and some acted as correspondents to the society. He believed that most of the difficulties experienced by missionaries arose from the conduct of our own people. The Caffre wars would not have occurred if we had treated the Caffres with justice. Whenever we wanted land we took it; pushing the natives further into the interior to make room for us. It would be much cheaper for us to treat with the natives and purchase the land. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Mr. KELLY, a native Indian missionary, addressed the meeting in an interesting speech in support of the motion. He said:—I assure you that I consider it a great pleasure as well as a high privilege to meet and to mingle my voice with the voices of the friends of the Aborigines Protection Society, in reference to the great, noble, and generous object which they are striving to promote. I belong to a race of people who were the original owners of the American soil. We have been driven far, far beyond the setting sun, and there is to-day scarce a remnant left of that once powerful and mighty people. It would be out of place for me now to enter into details—to picture out the wrongs that have been perpetrated upon them. It would take me night after night to picture those wrongs, but I propose to glance at some few items. When the American soil was first inhabited or rather visited by those who left the shores of Great Britain, the emigrants landed at Plymouth rock, which is now in the State of Massachusetts. They found none but my countrymen there, and my countrymen—the red-browed rangers of the forest—saw for the first time the white man. It was then that our people opened their arms and received the new comers to the country as friends. They drank out of our cups, they ate from our dishes, they slept in our wigwams, they rested beneath our blankets, they called us brothers. But others came. They wanted a little land, and we gave it to them. By-and-by

they wanted a little more, and we gave it to them, and then—I hope it will not be considered a personal remark, for it is one that always proceeds from the mouth of an Indian—when the white man's arms begin to stretch out and he wanted more land, my people had to give way, and if they would not give it peaceably they must leave by force. (Hear, hear.) We have been driven from one State to another, and the only honourable treaty that was ever made in the United States in reference to the Indians was that honourable and noble treaty made by William Penn. (Cheers.) The name of William Penn will not die while there is an American Indian to speak of him. And I need not tell you that William Penn belonged to the Friends' Society. When the white man wanted what is now termed the State of Pennsylvania, William Penn made a treaty with the Indians, and when some of the Indians complained that they had not got fair compensation for their land—says William Penn, "If you are not satisfied with this treaty I will tear it up and make another treaty with you." William Penn needs no monument to mark where he lies. Time would crumble that monument in the dust, but the name of William Penn is written upon the heart of every red Indian that lives, and will be handed down from generation to generation. (Cheers.) But, my friends, let me speak to you in reference to the wrongs that have been perpetrated upon the Indians. I have laboured as a missionary among them ever since I was fifteen years old. While travelling in the north-west countries, I have seen the new white settlers coming into them, and they would make nothing of levelling their guns and shooting down some aged Indian woman—we term them squaws. Perhaps some young squaw would be sitting in the wigwam, but the white settlers would come in and think no more of shooting an Indian down than they would of shooting some wild beast; and yet when we would make complaints to the general Government of these wrongs, we could find no redress whatever. (Hear, hear.) But I thank God that there have always been some friends whose hearts have felt a deep interest not only on behalf of the Indian but on behalf of every race of human beings who have suffered oppression. The world is my country now, and all men are my countrymen, and wherever I see wrong triumphing over right I say God is on our side. (Cheers.) And every true Christian is on our side too. (Hear, hear.) But is there any good being done through the efforts of native missionaries among their own people? Let me say, friends, that though many missionaries have gone among the Indians with the idea of civilising them, I have to complain that white men have laden their ships with three articles. They have carried with them the Bible. (Hear, hear.) They have also carried whisky; and lastly, they have carried powder and shot, and cannon-balls. What they could not preach into the Indians they have tried to pour into them, and what they could not pour into them, they have tried to shoot into them. I suppose they were bound to bring them to repentance some way or another. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) Now we think this is a bad way of bringing men to think. (Hear, hear.) We think of men going to the heathen with love in their hearts—carrying with them the precious words of life and truth—showing the Indians that they are really their friends, and feel an earnest desire in reference to their salvation. It is thus that the Indian will be brought to the cross of Christ, and the olive branch of peace shall spring up. I am the native of Red Jacket, the Indian chief, doubtless many of you have read of him. I have a mother that has been murdered by the hands of white Americans. I have a father that was also murdered by the white Americans, and I have a sister that fills the same grave. I ask myself is there no way by which I can redeem my people? Is there way by which I can bring them within the pale of civilisation? Is there no way by which I can diffuse into their minds those principles which can make them happy and useful in time and blissful hereafter? I believe, my friends, that there is, and I have laboured accordingly. I travelled through Kansas some four years ago, teaching schools and preaching on the Sabbath. My circuit embraced some 150 to 200 miles, and I had to walk over every part of it every fortnight. Frequently in preaching to the Indians I have travelled over the prairies and mountains till my feet have become blistered and my foot-prints marked with blood; but I wanted to do good among my people. I knew the wrongs they had endured—I knew the bitter cup they had drunk—and I wanted to exert some influence by which I could bring them within the pale of civilisation. I thank God that our efforts have not been in vain. (Hear, hear.) We have here and there schools springing up, and hearts and minds willing to be instructed in those things which are calculated to make them useful. The Indians are beginning to fling off their old wild customs and habits—they are burying the tomahawk and scalping knife—they are learning to plough the field instead of moistening it with blood. The labour of carrying the Gospel to the heathen is an arduous one, but by perseverance, and by trusting to the arm of Him who rules the destinies of worlds, we hope to succeed. I have passed through too many hardships now, my dear friends, to give this great struggle over. Frequently have I been incarcerated in prisons in the Southern States on going down to Georgia to preach among the Cherokees. A large portion of them are mixed up with the white race there, and have intermingled in marriage, and a large portion of them hold slaves—that is, of that one particular tribe. Many a time in passing down through the Southern States on my way to the different tribes of Indians, because I have dared to stand up in the pulpit and pray for human freedom, I have been dragged from the pulpit, or from my

lodgings, to prison. I recollect that two and a half years ago I was incarcerated in Memphis, Tennessee province, for merely saying, "I hope the time will come when all men shall enjoy those God-given rights which God has granted to all men." For that I was taken and chained down on a stone floor in mid-winter, when I could lie on my back and see the icicles in my cell, the water having forced its way through and frozen as it fell; there I was chained for two weeks and fed on nothing but bread and water. Could that damp my courage? No. It only made me resolve the more that I would labour for the right, and never, while I had breath, give this conflict over. (Cheers.) One brief remark I have to make in reference to the Canada Indians. A large number of Indians have emigrated from the United States into Canada to seek protection under the British flag, and I resolved that I would also emigrate and receive the protection of the British flag also; and now I am no more an American, but I claim to be as true an Englishman as any man in this house. (Cheers.) And let me say that the Indians in Canada are getting along remarkably well, but I am sorry that the Government have not taken so much interest in their welfare as they might have done. I hope, friends, that the British Government will never be let alone until every Indian on the British soil has the same rights as Englishmen. (Cheers.) I assure you they will never find a class more loyal to the Government than the Indian are. They will never find a more peaceable, generous, open-hearted people than the Indians of Canada will prove to be. We hope to educate them and are educating them to be peaceable, industrious, virtuous, and in fact to become Christians. We are educating them to become cultivators of the soil. (Hear, hear.) One word in conclusion in reference to the Aborigines Protection Society. I hope this society will receive the hearty co-operation of all who feel any interest whatever in the advancement and civilisation of races who have been so long enslaved. I know that this society has a demand upon the community, and I believe that the community at large will acquiesce in the justice of that demand, and assist in this noble work. I feel myself personally indebted to the society. I landed on your shores a stranger, but when I met with Dr. Hodgkin and other friends connected with the Aborigines Protection Society, I felt I had friends in England. (Cheers.) God bless you in your noble effort, and may you at last feel that you have done some good by seeing right triumphing over wrong, and justice extended to all the human race!

The resolution was then carried.

Professor LEONE LEVI, of the London University, moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting rejoices in the proofs which it has received that the efforts of the Aborigines Protection Society are already in some quarters known and appreciated by the objects of its solicitude, and trusts that, by their communicating with the society, a means of obtaining the correction or mitigation of evils may be furnished, at once beneficial to the sufferers, and honourable and inexpensive to the British Government.

He said that the society supplied a great want, namely, the means of bringing the conduct of Englishmen and others with regard to the oppressed races before the bar of public opinion. After all, public opinion was the best corrector of abuses, and its views and wishes were certain to receive a fair hearing at the proper time. The learned professor concluded by referring to the recent annexation of Lagos as an instance of the summary way in which natives of distant settlements were dealt with when they stood in the way of European interests, and expressed a hope that auxiliary associations would be formed to help the society in our distant colonies and possessions.

Mr. R. ALSOP, in seconding the motion, read extracts from some very interesting communications from the Indian lady who two years ago had an interview with the Queen in reference to the wrongs of her race.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the society did all that it could to encourage the formation of native associations, and mentioned that recently the Madras United Association had forwarded, through him, a contribution to the funds of the society. (Hear.)

The motion having been carried,

The Rev. W. H. BONNER moved the fourth resolution, as follows:—

That this meeting, in receiving the statement of the financial position of the society, derives encouragement from that which it has, with very scanty resources, been able to do in the quarter of a century in which it has existed; and notwithstanding the inadequacy of its income to defray the operations which the report details, this meeting anticipates with confidence the support of its friends and of the public to enable the Aborigines Protection Society to persevere and continue its labours with increased effect and extended influence.

Mr. JOSEPH THORPE seconded the motion. He said that he was acquainted with the colony of New Zealand, and had often been humiliated in marking the effects of the intercourse of the white men with the natives. Shortly after the disturbances took place there was a meeting of chiefs, and the substance of what took place was incorrectly reported in the newspapers. The chief, who felt that he was misrepresented, complained to the Commissioners, and at the same time said that it was a pity that the Governor had had recourse to military force instead of trying more peaceable methods of getting over the difficulty. He said that the natives had thrown away their god of bloodshed, but that the Christians had taken it up, the cast-off deity. He (Mr. Thorpe) felt that this was a most withering sarcasm, and ought to be sounded in the ears of every member of the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. Dr. HODGKIN moved, and Mr. R. N.

FOWLER seconded, a vote of thanks to the chairman and the officers of the society, which was carried unanimously, and the proceedings then terminated.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

DESTRUCTION OF THE MERRIMAC—SURRENDER OF NORFOLK.

General Wool, with 5,000 men, landed on the 10th at Willoughby Point, and marched on Norfolk. A delegation of citizens met General Wool near Norfolk, and surrendered the city. No resistance was offered. The Confederate General Huger withdrew his force, which, it is supposed, was much reduced in numbers by reinforcing General Johnson. At Norfolk the navy yard, dry dock, naval machinery, and all vessels were found to have been entirely destroyed by the Confederates.

The Confederates set on fire and blew up the Merrimac on the 11th, the late reconnaissance of Federal vessels being in such force as to prove that the chance of successful contest was hopeless, and the Merrimac drew too much water to proceed up any of the rivers.

A portion of General Wool's forces has occupied Suffolk.

General McClellan's forces had advanced beyond New Kent Court House, within twenty-two miles of Richmond, and were last heard of at Cumberland, Pamunky river, twenty-six miles from Richmond. The Confederates were still falling back, having destroyed the railway from West Point. Their rear was three miles distant. The Confederate retreat is reported to be admirably accomplished, carrying their waggons and provisions in the day-time, and their troops by night, covering their retreat by a line of skirmishers stretched across the country, driving in their stragglers at the point of the bayonet. From the best information it is supposed that the Confederates will make a stand at Bottomsbridge, fifteen miles from Richmond, the headquarters of Chickahominy river. On the night of the 13th a skirmish occurred with the Confederates, who were in their immediate front. American prisoners returned from Richmond report that the evacuation of that place was merely a question of time. The Confederate Government officials declared that they would resist to the last, but it was believed they were secretly preparing for an evacuation. The Federal steamer Galena has proceeded up the James River, and silenced the Confederate batteries at Day's Point. The Monitor and Nantucket have been seen beyond City Point, steaming towards Richmond. The Galena was also following. The Confederate steamers Jamestown and Yorktown were at Rocketts, near Richmond.

The Confederate Government had notified to the French Ambassador that if it was found necessary to evacuate Richmond the French tobacco must be destroyed with the rest; the Confederates offering, at the same time, to pay for it.

On the Mississippi, above Fort Pillow, eight Confederate iron-plated gunboats attacked the Federal flotilla, under Commodore Foote. The action lasted one hour. Six Federal vessels were engaged. Two Confederate gunboats were blown up and one sunk. The Confederates then retreated under the guns of the fort. One Federal vessel was sunk and one disabled.

The Southern newspapers state that the Federal squadron had arrived off Fort Morgan to attack Mobile. The result of the attack is not known.

The Federal General Pope officially reports that the Confederates, 20,000 strong, advanced upon his brigade stationed on the banks of a creek, near Farmington, five miles north-west of Corinth. Pope's brigade held on for five hours, but finding that he could not sustain his troops without his whole force crossing the creek, which would have brought on a general engagement, Pope withdrew his force. The Confederates did not cross the creek. The loss of the Federals was considerable; that of the Confederates is also reported to be large. General Mitchell is reported to have formed a junction with General Pope.

General Beauregard is still fortifying Corinth, in the neighbourhood of which the Confederates are reported to be in immense strength. Both belligerents continue preparations for an extensive battle.

It is reported that General Sigel will reinforce General Halleck. The Federal forces are at an average distance of two-and-a-half to three miles from the Confederate entrenchments at Corinth. The Federal army advances slowly because of the nature of the ground, necessitating the building of corduroy roads and bridges.

Beauregard is fortifying Grand Junction, evidently with the intention of falling back there if beaten at Corinth.

The number of troops under Beauregard is estimated at General Halleck's headquarters at from 120,000 to 170,000 men.

Corroboratory accounts received state that immense quantities of cotton are being burned at Memphis, and most of the sugar and molasses are being thrown into the river.

A secession plot, to hand the town over to Confederates, has been discovered at Paducah, Kentucky. The conspirators have been arrested.

The Memphis Avalanche of the 6th says that the mayor and aldermen of New Orleans have been sent to prison for refusing to take the oath of allegiance.

The greatest distress for provisions prevailed in New Orleans. General Butler occupied the St. Charles Hotel as his headquarters. The general

had sent a proclamation to the newspaper offices for publication, but they refused to print it. A Federal guard was sent to the newspaper offices, and Northern printers were procured, by whom the proclamation was set up and published, proclaiming martial law in New Orleans.

President Lincoln has issued a proclamation that the blockade of New Orleans, Beaufort, and Port Royal shall cease from June 1st.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill abolishing slavery in the territories of the United States, by a vote of 85 to 50.

A large meeting of the Conservative members of Congress has been held at Washington, denouncing Abolitionists and Secessionists. A resolution was passed, denouncing the confiscation measures.

The Federal General Hunter, commanding the Military Department of Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina, has issued a proclamation, declaring martial law in those States, and as martial law and slavery are incompatible, all slaves in Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina are declared for ever free.

Postscript.

Wednesday, May 28.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

AMENDMENT OF THE ACT OF UNIFORMITY.

In the House of Lords, Lord Ebury, in moving the second reading of the Act of Uniformity Amendment Bill, explained that the object of the measure was to relax the extreme severity of the terms of subscription imposed by the Act of 1662. The question was one of much delicacy, but the history of the Act of Uniformity, to which he briefly adverted, showed that the Act had been injurious, not only to the Puritans, against whom it was originally directed, but also to the Church of England itself.

Lord DUNGANNON moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

The Bishop of LONDON thought it a very serious matter to tamper with an Act of Parliament which had existed now 200 years, in spite of many efforts to alter it, and which partook of the nature of a charter, by which the Church and State were united. Sufficient time had not been allowed for the discussion of this measure, as it had only been before the country for a week, and he therefore trusted that Lord Ebury would wait until a fair time had been allowed for its consideration.

Lord LYTTELTON, while opposing the bill, did not mean to say that some alteration might not be made in the terms of subscription which had been alluded to.

Lord SHAFESBURY hoped the motion would not be pressed to a division, as the subject was one of great difficulty and delicacy. Sooner or later, however, unless something analogous to this bill were adopted it would be impossible to maintain the integrity of the Church.

Earl RUSSELL thought that Lord Ebury had rendered public service by calling attention to this matter, one of growing and pressing importance. There was no doubt that there were many persons in the Church who suffered, and were grieved by their inability to make the declaration which it was now sought to repeal. Those who desired the separation of the Church and State were the minority, but there were internal dangers to the Church which ought to be removed in time. He agreed that it was not desirable that the House should now come to a decision on this question.

The Bishop of OXFORD opposed the bill, which went to a minute, insignificant, and therefore mischievous relaxation of one particular subscription, while the arguments in its favour went against all subscriptions. He deprecated any attempt in a time of audacious individual religious belief to withdraw all declarations and subscriptions from the teachers of the people.

After some observations from the Bishop of SALISBURY, the bill was withdrawn.

Various bills were then forwarded a stage, including the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, which passed through committee, and the House adjourned.

In the House of Commons, Sir H. CAIRNS moved for a Royal commission to inquire into the working of the law relating to letters patent for inventions, without reference to the policy of the law. Lord STANLEY seconded the motion, which, after some discussion, was agreed to.

Mr. DILLWYN moved a resolution in favour of submitting to the House distinct and separate estimates for public works, fortifications, &c., which was opposed by Sir G. C. Lewis, and withdrawn.

Colonel SYKES moved that in any system of education by Government aid provision should be made for teaching in industrial schools; and that, with a view to encourage evening study by adult operatives, provision be made for supplying a teacher in such mechanics' institutes as may apply for one. Mr. LOWE opposed the motion, which was withdrawn.

THE BALLOT.

Mr. H. BERKELEY asked leave to bring in a Bill to cause votes at elections to be taken by ballot. It struck him forcibly that the arguments he had heretofore used were entirely unanswerable, and under those circumstances he begged to leave the question in the hands of the right hon. gentleman in the chair. (Cheers and Laughter.)

Lord FERMOY seconded the motion.

The question having been put, was received with a vigorous cry of "Aye" from the one side, and a sturdy "No" from a few voices on the other, and, when the Speaker declared the "Ayes" had it, there were loud cheers mingled with bursts of laughter from below the gangway. In the meantime Lord Palmerston had entered the House, and was about to speak, but the "Noes" had just been given, and the noble lord was too late. A division was called for, and nearly 100 members hurried into the House.

The House then divided. When the hon. member

for Bristol, as one of the tellers, walked to the table from the lobby, he was greeted with much cheering, which was renewed when he took the paper from the clerk in order to announce the numbers.

For the motion	...	...	...	83
Against it	...	...	...	50
Majority	...	...	...	33

The announcement of the numbers elicited much cheering and laughter.

Leave was then given to bring in the Bill.

Mr. A. SMITH moved for leave to bring in a bill to allow the votes of municipal electors to be taken by way of ballot in all places where the Town Council shall so think fit. Lord PALMERSTON said after the agreeable surprise which had just been enacted, and Mr. Berkeley had given an example of silent voting, he should not oppose the introduction of this bill. A division was, however, taken, when the motion was carried by 82 to 48.

Mr. HENNESSEY moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to the religious instruction of Roman Catholic prisoners in England and Wales. Mr. WHALLEY made some observations as to the doctrine which he alleged were taught by Roman Catholics. Mr. BRIGHT could not see the wisdom or the Christianity of making this an opportunity of a fierce attack upon the religion of six millions of people. Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

The Education of the Pauper Children Bill passed through committee.

The House next went into committee on the Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) Bill, the discussion on which occupied a considerable time.

The other orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

The most important item of foreign news is from Rome. A note from M. Thouvenel has been communicated to Cardinal Antonelli, stating that France does not intend to effect any change in the present state of the Roman question, and recommending the Pope to place more confidence in the Emperor's Government. The Ministry of the Elector of Hesse have resigned. The Austrian and Bavarian Ministers have declared this course to be absolutely necessary to prevent the further intervention of Prussia. News from Naples announces the destruction of the principal brigand band.

According to the present arrangements, her Majesty, with the royal family and suite, will leave Balmoral on Tuesday morning, the 3rd proximo, for Windsor Castle, where she will arrive on the following morning to breakfast, soon after eight o'clock. The Court will remain at Windsor until Monday, the 16th June, the day before Ascot races, when her Majesty will take her departure for Osborne, Isle of Wight.

KIDDERMINSTER ELECTION.—The polling took place yesterday, the candidates being Colonel White, the Irish Lord of the Treasury and the rejected of Longford, and Mr. Talbot, nephew of the Earl of Shrewsbury. The following was the state of the poll at the close:—

White	...	...	...	227
Talbot	...	...	...	220

Majority for Colonel White ... 7

ALBERT-LAND NONCONFORMIST COLONY.—Yesterday evening a valedictory service was held at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, Newington, to celebrate the departure of the main body of the thousand Nonconformist emigrants who are about to proceed to the colony of New Zealand, where the committee of council of that colony have secured for them about 57,000 acres of territory, in two adjoining blocks, 40,000 of which the Government declares to be adapted for settlement. The remaining 17,000 acres, the pioneers state, though not fit for cultivation at present, will be scarcely less valuable for turning on sheep and cattle. The distance of the land from Auckland ranges from thirty-five to sixty miles, though the extreme distances are only narrow continuations of a block of a more compact character. The authorities at Auckland have appropriated 2,500 acres for the formation of roads to this district, and they will be ready by the time the emigrants arrive. Mr. Edward Ball, M.P., was called to the chair, and briefly explained the object of the meeting. The Rev. C. J. Middleditch delivered a discourse on Christian colonization, in the course of which he gave a slight history of the formation, rise, and progress of various colonies. He maintained that it was pre-eminently the duty of Christians to push their doctrine throughout the world by means of their labour and daily toil wherever they went. Hard work did not make a Christian colonist, but a Christian colonist would be always ready to do hard work. He believed that hereafter New Zealand would send the light of Christianity through the world. He concluded by invoking a blessing on the intending emigrants. The Rev. F. Tomkins, LL.D., delivered an address to the minister elect, going out with the "thousand," which was responded to by the Rev. S. Edgar, B.A. (late of Abingdon). The Rev. J. Beasley gave some words of counsel to intending settlers; after which addresses were delivered by the Revs. C. H. Spurgeon, W. Crowe, J. Miller, B.A., and other gentlemen. A collection was made at the close towards the erection of a chapel for the intending settlers on their arrival in New Zealand.

MARK LANE—THIS DAY.

Very small supplies of English wheat were received fresh up to this morning's market, yet all qualities sold heavily, at fully Monday's fall in the currencies. There was an extensive show of foreign wheat, for which the trade ruled excessively dull, at barely Monday's currency. Floating cargoes of grain were dull, and prices had a downward tendency. The demand for barley was in a sluggish state, at drooping rates. Very few samples of English barley were on offer, but there was an extensive supply of foreign. Malt sold heavily, at about previous rates.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.					
	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Flour.	
English	650	—	2,250	660	460 sacks
Irish	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign	25,560	16,640	—	28,150	190 sacks
					4,800 brls.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"John Kennedy," "Richard Dean."—Our space is exhausted this week.

"John Ross."—Next week.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1862.

SUMMARY.

FEDERAL successes are still the burden of American news. The surrender of Norfolk, the only Confederate arsenal, the destruction of the much-dreaded Merrimac—at one time said to be worth an army of 50,000 men to the South—and the sinking of part of the iron-clad flotilla in the Mississippi, which is all that the Southerners now possess of a navy, attest the great superiority of the Federals in warlike resources, which enables them to maintain immense armies in the East and West, and at the same time threaten Savannah, Mobile, and Charleston. General McClellan, not without serious engagements, in which the Confederates have with difficulty and at a great sacrifice of life been worsted, has advanced to Cumberland, on the Pamunke River, twenty six miles from Richmond. Whether President Davis will make a stand in front of the Confederate capital, or retire south after making a bonfire of the valuable stores of tobacco and cotton in the city is at present uncertain. The iron-clad vessels of the Federals can co-operate with their army so long as the seat of war is on the banks of the rivers of Virginia, and thus place their foes at a serious disadvantage. From the West we hear of the defeat of General Pope, and the preparations making on both sides for another great battle in the neighbourhood of Corinth, the issue of which is anticipated with some apprehension at New York.

The details of the naval engagement that preceded the surrender of New Orleans are, next to the one exploit of the Merrimac, the most novel episode in the history of the war. For six days the forts below the city resisted the artillery of the Federal steam flotilla, when Captain Porter resolved on a desperate expedient—to run the gauntlet at the forts, break through the chain bar, bristling with torpedoes and other concealed engines of destruction, which had been stretched across the river, and dash up the Mississippi.

In the darkness of an April morning, three hours before sunrise, the enterprise was commenced, and in less than an hour and a-half after the fleet had weighed anchor five of the war sloops (not iron-plated monsters, like the Merrimac and the Monitor, but wooden ships, which England and America have lately been declaring to be worthless) and nine gunboats had successfully battled their way through the iron chain and its torpedoes, through a burning maze of floating fire-rafts launched for their destruction, and amid a perfect hailstorm of shot and shell from the forts on both sides of the river. By daylight they were out of range of the enemy's fire, very little damaged, and masters of the helpless city of New Orleans, which in a few hours afterwards had no alternative but to surrender unconditionally or be destroyed by the fire of the fleet on the waters of the Mississippi.

The success of this bold enterprise was not a little due to the protection afforded to the Federal wooden steamers by chain cables fastened outside to protect their machinery, as well as to the darkness and smoke which prevented the forts from firing with precision. It is to be hoped that the experience thus obtained will give the finishing blow to Lord Palmerston's gigantic fortification scheme.

The political features of the American news are hardly less important than the military events. President Lincoln has announced that the blockade of the ports of New Orleans, Beaufort, and Port Royal will cease after the 1st of June, though there is little hope that trade will be to any great extent resumed, especially in the great Southern emporium now placed under martial law. The House of Representatives have passed a Bill abolishing slavery in the territories, which is equivalent to a decree that no more Slave States shall be created, and nips in the bud the scheme of Mr. Crittenden and the Conservative members of Congress for "inviting back the Seceded States by the restoration of the *status quo ante*, both as regards slavery in the States that prefer to maintain it, and as regards all the rights

sanctified in the Constitution." While the Senate is debating with more or less of favour, various Confiscation Bills which indicate a disposition to deal most severely with Southern slaveowners, General Hunter has issued, apparently on his own authority, a proclamation declaring all slaves in Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina free, and putting those States under martial law. It is evident that the continued defiance of the South is driving the North to an emancipation policy, pure and simple. Meanwhile, Congress is voting enormous appropriations to the national armies, but has passed no Tax Bill.

From this gigantic struggle, which has wrapped a whole continent in the flames of war, to the anniversary of the Peace Society, is a very startling transition. The principles of that veteran association have not of late been in great favour at home, any more than across the Atlantic. Yet who does not, at one time or another, and especially at great crises when national passion is aroused, take comfort in the thought that there is a Peace Society to pour oil upon the troubled waters? Its timely and effective action has many a time strengthened the hands of pacific statesmen and legislators—its beneficial influence was never more potently felt than during the height of the Trent dispute. For nearly half a century the society has been acting as a check upon the combativeness of the British people, expounding in its quiet way the Christian benediction, "Blessed are the peacemakers," and diffusing a purifying and healing atmosphere over the face of society. The Peace Society appropriately brings up the rear of our May anniversaries, and we are sure our readers will not begrudge the space we have given to set forth the great amount of beneficial work this admirable organisation has been able to effect, with slender means, during the past eventful year. These labours seem now about to bear fruit. There are manifest signs that the nation is getting ashamed of its irrational, bellicose tendencies, and that peace principles are recovering their ascendancy amongst us.

The vexed question of Irish education is being well-ventilated. Both Houses of Parliament and the bishops of the Irish Catholic Church have during the past week discussed the subject in its various phases. The extreme Protestants and the ultra Catholics agree in denouncing the national system as too secular, and ask for public money to aid denominational teaching. The Government and the House of Commons being satisfied with the working of the plan in operation, the vote has been passed. But the Irish prelates proceed from passive dislike to open war on the national system. Their resolutions adopted at the Dublin conclave condemn the mixed system of education *in toto*, and put forward a demand for the establishment of the denominational system, with Roman Catholic Training Schools receiving aid from Government, Roman Catholic inspectors, &c. They direct that no priest shall send any teacher for training to any of the established Model Schools, or employ any teacher trained in any Model School, and they prohibit priests from visiting the Model Schools, "even for the purposes of religious instruction or examination," or otherwise countenancing in any way the attendance at them of Catholic children. If the Catholic laity respond generally to the demands of their prelates, the National plan seems likely, in the course of years, to be broken up. It is to be observed that the Irish Church Establishment question is again coming into prominence in connexion with this controversy. Mr. McMahon in Thursday's debate proclaimed this grievance to be at the root of all their religious bitterness. "Let them," he said, "sink the tithes and sell the Church lands for the interest of the Churchmen now in orders, and get rid of every trace of the Established Church, if Ireland was to be again peaceful and prosperous." It is evident that before long this question will force itself upon the unwilling ear of Parliament.

Last night Lord Ebury's Bill for the amendment of the Act of Uniformity was discussed and—withdrawn. The drift of the arguments was that the subject has not been sufficiently ventilated out of doors; that it is too delicate and important a question to be summarily disposed of; and that action ought not to be taken till public opinion has become more matured. Some features of the debate were curious and significant. Lord Ebury dwelt upon the dissatisfaction and evils which the present terms of subscription are producing, in language as emphatic as any Bicentenary lecturer. The Bishop of London spoke on both sides. He characterised the Act of Uniformity as "partaking of character of a charter by which the Church and State were united," but he admitted that "if not only the declarations but also the Liturgy were swept away, a good many Dissenters would be just as far from the Church of England as at present, because they announced that the one

vital question was the separation of Church and State, and that they would continue to hold aloof from the Church so long as the clergy of the Establishment accepted the hire and pay of the State." The Earl of Shaftesbury was fain to recognise the danger of the present state of things. "Unless something analogous to this proposal—he would not say precisely this bill—were adopted to satisfy tender consciences, he was convinced they would not be able to maintain the integrity of the Church." "Hundreds, he might say thousands, of young men who would make highly competent ministers of the Church never came before the Bishop, because they knew that they would sooner or later be compelled to take this subscription, and it was an undoubted fact that a vast number of them went over to the various Dissenting denominations." Earl Russell was satisfied that the subject is "one of growing importance" and wanted further discussion. The debate is on the whole calculated to dishearten Church reformers, and indicates that the dangers of the Establishment are, as Lord Russell says, "internal and growing."

Speculation as to the Italian policy of the Emperor Napoleon is now at an end. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs has sent a note to Cardinal Antonelli, stating that France does not intend to effect any change in the present state of the Roman question, and recommending the Pope to place more confidence in the Emperor's Government. This announcement coming at the time when the canonisation of the Japanese martyrs is proceeding may be regarded as decisive. The French Government has, however, it is said, again demanded the expulsion from Rome of the ex-King of Naples, and is about to reduce the army of occupation.

The Hessian question is for the time settled. The Elector being satisfied that the threats of the King of Prussia to occupy his territory were serious, has not only restored the Constitution of 1831, but dismissed his reactionary Ministry.

We regret to find that the Emperor of the French has entirely committed himself to the perilous task of forcing a monarchy on the Mexicans, and is making war on President Juarez, with the aid of General Almonte. The chances are that France will not only have to conquer the country, but to occupy it. The diplomatic papers now published show that France stands alone in this ominous expedition. Spain has entirely withdrawn from it; and Lord Russell, on behalf of this country, has from the outset protested against any interference with Mexican independence.

VIVACIOUS SENILITY.

OLD age is entitled to general respect—a lively old age usually excites in the bosom a warmer emotion—but it is rarely to be desired that household arrangements should be under the controlling management of even the most active Nestor. As it is with families, so it is with nations. England presents an illustration of it at this moment. If we were asked what is the distinguishing characteristic of the present Government, we should say, without a moment's hesitation, "vivacious senility." It is not somnolent—it is not paralysed—its senses are marvellously acute—its faculties bright and ready—it is conscious of no special infirmity—its eye is quick—its ear open—its tongue nimble—its step elastic—its whole bearing suggestive of vigour and decision. Nevertheless, its spirit is that of bygone times, nourishes itself in memory rather than in hope, takes counsel with fear far more than with trust, guides itself by obsolete maxims, is restless where it ought to be quiet, is utterly inert where it ought to be most active. Bolts and bars—bolts and bars—a keen look-out for the remotest possibility of burglary—a nervous anxiety to make every door and window secure by new and expensive fastenings—a watchful suspicion kept over all movements in the neighbourhood—but withal, comparative indifference to internal discomforts, insuperable difficulties in the way of the smallest needful change, a hand-to-mouth policy, a flaunting contempt for the further development of recognised principles of progress—such seem to us to force upon us overwhelming and mournful proof that old age rules the destinies of this country. If further evidence were needed, we discover it in the temper of the people. They submit, and even seem to concur, merely because they are reluctant to displace what, in the order of nature, must cease before long. Under present circumstances, they put up with whims which are as provoking as they are costly; and they do so chiefly because they have not the heart to embitter the remaining days of a still lively but extreme old age.

It is a constant matter of wonder to us how, during the last seven or eight years, this nation has retreated from almost all the political principles and practices which it had spent the fore-

going twenty years in making its own. Peace, retrenchment, reform, religious freedom,—one might conclude they were all forgotten. When younger men ruled, they were at least decently cared for, and were treated with a semblance, if not with the reality, of respect. Every Session of Parliament was expected to contribute some instalment, however small, to the development of one or other of these principles. Englishmen were wont to pity their neighbours on the other side of the channel for being perpetually absorbed in foreign politics, to the utter neglect of their domestic affairs. Frenchmen may now reciprocate the compassion. Look at the current Session! We have had but two home questions of the smallest interest under lively discussion—the Revised Educational Code and the abolition of Church-rates. As to the first, we have seen her Majesty's Ministers surrender their own plan without daring to face a division—and with regard to the second we have heard them refuse to touch it because the settlement of it, forsooth, is surrounded with difficulties. Even their single law reform—the Lord Chancellor's bill for the sale and tenure of land—appears to have been tossed to the Opposition to work their will upon it, and to rob it of its chief value. There is always "a lion in the path" when any good thing has to be done—there is always a lion in the neighbourhood, whose traces may be distinctly seen, and whose roars have been repeatedly heard, when millions sterling are demanded for fresh armaments. We wonder how many times the French navy has done duty as a bugbear to scare the House of Commons and the country into acquiescence in shamelessly extravagant estimates. We wonder how many hours have been spent in discussing Armstrong guns, iron-plated ships, the competing claims of rams and cupolas, coast fortifications and floating batteries, smooth-bored and rifled artillery, the Merrimac and the Monitor, the Warrior and La Gloire. These are the subjects which, of late years, have taken the place of the more pacific and moral questions which used to interest us in former times—and we see in the change palpable evidence that our Government is in the hands of "vivacious senility."

For we look in vain to the present condition of continental Europe, still more vainly to that of republican America, to justify the change. No one in his senses dreams that this country stands in fear of any continental Power but France, or of any Transatlantic Power but that which has its seat at Washington. As to the former, we have as yet met with nothing but loyal and friendly treatment from the Government of the Emperor—and as to the latter we are reluctant witnesses of her self-destructive conflict. What, then, is there to divert us from the pursuit of internal and domestic political progress? Nothing whatever, we submit, but the restless perturbations of lively old age. No doubt, science is changing all the old instruments of offence and defence, and obliges us, as it does other nations, to adapt our means to altered circumstances. But surely, the necessity which compels all maritime Powers to leave off building wooden ships, and to provide iron-plated vessels in lieu of them, might have been quietly obeyed—need not have thrown us all into a fever of excitement amounting to panic. One sees no natural connexion between the reconstruction of our defensive armaments, and the utter neglect of all our home interests. Even if France has stolen a march upon our slow-going Admiralty, and has been spending her money for two or three years past upon armour-clad vessels, instead of flinging it senselessly away upon a wooden fleet, as we have done, so as to be for the moment superior to us in that arm, nothing but "vivacious senility" will account to our minds for the desperation with which we are rushing into expense, now for fortifications, then for ships, as if we were on the eve of a hostile invasion. We suppose France, even if she had the superiority of naval force over us, which Lord Palmerston asserts she has, is not a bit better able than heretofore to transport an army to our shores. A hundred thousand men cannot be safely moved across the straits in craft built and armed expressly and solely for destructive purposes, and two or three Warriors within British waters would render a military descent upon our shores utterly impracticable.

All this is plain enough to every intelligent and reflective mind amongst us. We have fully sufficient naval strength to guard us from invasion, even if it were imminent, which it is not. We have a hundred thousand soldiers in the three kingdoms—we have the militia—we have Volunteer Rifle Corps able and willing to protect our hearths and homes—we are on friendly terms with the Emperor—we have nothing to fear from America—and yet, not only are we submitting to wasteful and profligate estimates, but we are actually doing nothing through a whole Session besides passing those estimates, and discussing new questions about our several armaments, with as much eagerness and heat as if a foe were peeping into our very harbours.

We see all this, and most of us see the absurdity and wickedness of it. We know that myriads of our workpeople are suffering for want of the staple material of their industry. We are made to feel daily that the Civil War in America is largely interfering with our external trade. We have reason to believe that we have not yet seen the worst. Yet here we are, under the guidance of the Palmerston administration, spending our money like water on destructive implements, and giving such exclusive heed to the work, that our Legislature can find time for, and take common interest in, nothing else whatever. Everything we once valued is suffered to go to the wall, that we may outrun France in the race for an iron-clad navy. A few years hence we shall be ashamed of our own folly—and, perhaps, when we once again feel the control of a younger hand and head, we shall be surprised that we could be so demented by the influence exerted over our better sense by "vivacious senility."

THE LONDON REFORM CONFERENCE.

THE Reform Conference which held its sittings at the Whittington Club last week, appears to have worthily, wisely, and, we trust, successfully followed up the movement initiated last autumn by the working men at Leeds, and to have securely laid a basis of union between the enfranchised and the unenfranchised classes, the want of which has been one of the main causes of the position of weakness into which the question has recently fallen. Parliamentary Reform is pre-eminently a people's question, and the practical shape which it will ultimately assume will be virtually settled out of doors, or not settled at all. Had the existing House of Commons evinced a sincere desire to amend our representative system, we should have counselled the adoption of a programme likely to win the support of a majority of that body. After its treacherous abandonment of that question upon which, and upon which alone, the appeal to the country in 1859 was made, nothing would be more unwise than to allow its supposed preferences to shape or guide any intended movement for Reform. What is wanted is such breadth and comprehension in the object aimed at as will elicit the deep interest and the hearty efforts of the millions now excluded from the pale of the constitution, united with such regard to proximate possibilities as will give that object a favourable chance at the next general election.

The Conference, after considerable discussion, seems to us to have hit the desired mark, and, in its repeated and strenuous attempts to do so, exhibited a self-restraint, and a readiness to hold in abeyance before the common good all individual opinions, which is to our minds the first cheering augury of success. Holding ourselves, and holding tenaciously, the principle of manhood suffrage, and convinced of the expediency of avowing it as the foundation of just representation, we can nevertheless cordially act with those who, in the present state of popular feeling, are willing to work for a less extensive change. We hope the great body of operatives in this country, inasmuch as the decision of the Conference does not demand any theoretical surrender of the tenet for which they once so ardently contended and so largely suffered, will see in the practical platform agreed upon sufficient scope for the energetic use of their best efforts. The future of the question is mainly in their hands. None can effectually do for them what they care not to do for themselves. Whenever they take up the matter with enthusiasm and an approach to unanimity they will achieve for themselves the political enfranchisement which their best friends in the constituencies are anxious they should obtain. But it is utterly vain to attempt to conceal from ourselves the conclusion that their recent, or even their present tone of feeling in relation to reform—we speak of them as a body—does not encourage the hope of speedy success. They will never stir Parliament, scarcely even the constituencies, until they are themselves thoroughly stirred.

THE PALMERSTON IMPOSITION.

In his reply to Sir R. Clifton on Friday night relative to the increased expenditure for national defence, Lord Palmerston revived his old argument as to the necessity of this country "being in a state of readiness as to its armaments, both by sea and land, which would enable it to defend itself in case of attack." In case of attack! From whom? The language can apply only to France—to that same country which, in the autumn of last year, was described by the Prime Minister as grasping the hilt of the sword with the left hand while the right was proffered in friendship, and which a few weeks later repaid the insult by

advising the American Government to accede to our demands, and pressing upon us 1,500 pairs of boots for the use of the troops sent out hastily to Canada! That "proof of the friendly action of the French Government," as the Minister-at-War described it, is already forgotten, and again Lord Palmerston is at his old trick of magnifying the French armaments, and there are still simpletons in the House of Commons to cry out "Hear, hear," at what he says.

In the speech referred to, the noble lord once again paraded before Parliament the amount of the military force in France—446,348 men under arms, or, including the reserve and National Guard, 884,765. This, it may be observed, is some 40,000 more than are given by the *Moniteur* in correction of the noble lord's previous exaggerations. Curiously enough, his lordship always seems to know more about the French armaments than our own. Some people of short memories are in the habit of looking back with a sigh to the pacific era of Louis Philippe, "the Napoleon of Peace." Yet, as far back as 1845, we find Sir Robert Peel expressing mistrust of the vast military force of the French, and telling the Legislature that our neighbours "have a standing army of 340,000 men fully equipped, including a large force of artillery and cavalry, and in addition to that, 1,000,000 of the National Guard." Seeing that there were similar apprehensions under the Citizen King as have prevailed during the Imperial rule, and that our relations with France have been closer under the latter than the former, surely we are hardly warranted, after seventeen years of unrealised fears, in feeling very uneasy at the military bugbear raised by Lord Palmerston's unfair statistics.

But the relative proportions of the navies of the two countries is the Prime Minister's strongest incentive to alarm and preparation. Here is his very latest version respecting the French maritime armaments:—"With regard to the navy, the number of iron-plated ships built or building—for of course we talk of them only—including the nine or ten floating batteries which were made at the same time as our own for the Crimean war, amounts, I believe, to something like thirty-six. As I stated on the former evening, including our floating batteries made at the same time as the French, we have, I think, barely twenty-five iron ships, built or building. The authentic returns published by the French Government will tally with what I have stated." Can such a statement made by the First Minister of the Crown, having access to the most authentic sources of information—"the confidential communications made by military and naval officers who are employed in France to give us information," as his lordship says—can this statement, we say, be invalidated? Mr. Cobden, in his "Three Panics," states confidently that at the time of his pamphlet going to press (March, 1862) the French had but one iron-plated ship afloat, La Gloire, and that the two companion-ships, the Magenta and Solferino, were still unfinished, and were expected to remain so for several months. We say not that Mr. Cobden's information must be correct, though he has had peculiar facilities for ascertaining the truth. But we unhesitatingly prefer the authority of the negotiator of the French treaty to that of the head of the Government, and fear there is only too ample reason to justify the preference.

What says the past as to Lord Palmerston's accuracy of statement? In March, 1861, before the "third panic," which Mr. Cobden has so graphically described, had subsided, his lordship, in the debate on the Naval Estimates, spoke as follows:—"Really, Sir, it is shutting one's eyes to notorious facts to go on contending that the policy of France—of which I certainly do not complain—has not for a great length of time been to get up a navy which shall be equal, if not superior, to our own." It is hardly to be credited that this deliberate assertion of the Prime Minister was made in the very same debate in which the Secretary of the Admiralty told the House of Commons that we had sixty-seven screw line-of-battle ships afloat, building or converting, and the French thirty-seven; and that while France had in all 327 war steam-ships afloat or building, England had 562. Or, to take a wider range—the "great length of time" spoken of by Lord Palmerston—what are the actual facts, as gathered by Mr. Cobden from official sources, put in juxtaposition with Lord Palmerston's assertion? The following extract from "The Three Panics" gives the result:—

On the 18th of May, 1857, nearly four years previously, Sir Charles Wood, then First Lord, stated that France had forty liners built and building. The same number is given for 1858 in the Report already quoted, presented to Parliament by Lord Derby's Government. And on the 25th February, 1859, the country was startled by the statement of Sir John Pakington, that England and France were on an equality of twenty-nine each "completed" ships of the line. What, then, has been the progress made by the French in nearly four years, during which we had the great invasion speeches of Lord Lyndhurst and Mr. Horsman, the almost incessant agitation of Sir Charles Napier, the rifle corps

movement, the unparalleled expenditure in the dock-yards, the gigantic fortification scheme, and all on the pretext that France was making great efforts to rival us at sea? Why,—it turns out, on the authority of our own Government, that France had fewer line-of-battle ships in 1861 than she was alleged to possess in 1857; she had forty built and building in 1857, and thirty-seven in 1861, or less by three;—the French Government, be it remembered, state officially their number to be only thirty-five. Our own liners, which were fifty in 1857, were now sixty-seven in 1861 (besides the block-ships), being an increase of seventeen. The number of French frigates is given at forty-seven in 1861, and they were stated by Sir John Pakington, in 1859, at forty-six, being an increase of one only in two years. Our own frigates were put down at thirty-four in 1859, and fifty-two in 1861, being an increase of eighteen.

It is very easy to pooh-pooh, or dismiss with a flippant joke, the subject and conclusions of Mr. Cobden's pamphlet. But in the foregoing passage the hon. member for Rochdale demonstrates, on the authority of British officials and our own public documents, the utter groundlessness of Lord Palmerston's statement that the French are attempting to rival us in naval armaments.

The real state of the case then appears to be, that France has, or had two months ago, *one* iron-clad ship of war afloat, and two more nearly ready for sea, while England has the *Warrior* at sea, and the *Black Prince*, *Defiance*, and *Resistance* launched. Lord Palmerston's total of thirty-six iron-plated ships built or building in France is one of his loose statements that will not bear examination. By knocking off the already antiquated floating-batteries built during the Crimean war, we have three iron-clad vessels built, and twenty-three more—not "building," as his lordship says, but—intended to be built in place of wooden vessels during a series of years. "To give the name of iron ships to the floating hulls of wooden vessels (sometimes old ones) intended at some future time to be clad in armour," says Mr. Cobden—and the remark applies as much to Lord Palmerston's vague statement last Friday as to his delusive language last year—"is obviously an inaccuracy of language calculated to excite groundless suspicion and alarm." What is *our* position in respect to iron-cased ships? We have four afloat, another to be launched in August, and five wooden ships in course of plating, two of which will be launched in the autumn, and three in the ensuing spring. An iron-plated ship of 2,000 tons, on Captain Coles' cupola principle, is to be at once proceeded with, one large man-of-war is being converted, and there are the frames of five line-of-battle ships, seven frigates, and eight large corvettes in progress, which could be easily adapted to bear iron plates. "Of our present wooden vessels," the Duke of Somerset lately told the House of Lords, "we could easily cut down twenty line-of-battle ships, and by fitting them with iron plates, adapt them for the defence of our coasts and the Channel, still retaining a fleet of forty ships to oppose any wooden fleet which might be sent to attack us; and if it were necessary to fight iron ships against iron ships, we were able to meet any navy in that arm." Indeed Lord Clarence Paget, only a few weeks since, assured Parliament that we could, if needs be, "create Monitors by the dozen in a few months."

We have then, now, according to the speeches of the First Lord and Secretary of the Admiralty in Parliament, an overwhelming superiority over France in iron-plated ships of war, and their statements are in harmony with the facts brought out by Mr. Cobden, relative to the state of things in 1861. Lord Palmerston is now simply repeating the discreditable device of last year. We trust the truth will be unflinchingly stated in the approaching discussion on Mr. Stansfeld's motion. It won't do to meet the allegations of the hon. member for Rochdale by setting them down to his peace prejudices. Mr. Cobden candidly admits in his pamphlet that we ought to have a navy superior to that of France, and that if the ruler of France be making extraordinary preparations, "there is no amount of expenditure which this country would not bear to maintain our due superiority at sea." We can hardly believe that Parliament and the people will deliberately ignore the rigorously-tested statements of the hon. gentleman and the legitimate conclusions to be deduced from them; and, after the light thrown upon the Premier's speeches, put implicit faith in the windy bluster and studiously-delusive allegations of a statesman whose chief title to public confidence is the maintenance of gigantic and ever-increasing armaments, and who, even now, persists in regarding a neighbour and ally, who has given repeated proofs of his loyalty and magnanimity, as a natural foe always harbouring some latent idea of assailing us?

A RAINY DAY.

LIKE most other things not particularly agreeable in themselves, a rainy day depends very much for its character upon its adjuncts. When a man is at home, for example, and has plenty of in-door work

to occupy him, it does not greatly concern him whether the day be wet or dry. The downfall, perhaps, prevents his constitutional walk, or, if he be regardless of weather in his discharge of that daily duty, gives it a dash of unpleasantness which is almost compensated for by the ripple of self-denial which it stirs on the surface of his mind. If his nerves are peculiarly sensitive, he may be conscious that they are somewhat unstrung by the moisture of the atmosphere, and his thoughts may droop, as if half their life and cheeriness were gone. But he must be a miserably idle or a wretchedly vacant man who cannot turn a rainy day or two to good account at home. In this uncertain climate, where a full third of the days of the year are more or less wet, life would be bereft of not a little of its enjoyment, if that enjoyment depended upon sunshine, or if our modes of occupation were generally such as a rainy day would put a stop to, and make us feel at a loss how to fill up our time. There are, no doubt, people to whom the predicament is not unknown—but they must be a small minority, and were the whole truth about them disclosed, it would turn out, we suspect, that fine days hang almost as heavily on their hands as wet ones. They are doomed, or, rather, have doomed themselves, to that dreariest of curses which can light upon a human being—having nothing to do.

But a rainy day away from home is another matter. Set a man down in the most picturesque spot you can find—cut him off from all his customary associations and pursuits—let a good soaking day overtake him at a country inn, or at sea-side lodgings, when he is out for recreation, and can have access to no books, no newspapers, no "aids to reflection," and see how he behaves himself. It is really a rather severe test of the stuff that one has in him. All the accidents of his position conspire to try his mettle, and if it respond to all of them with a cheerful ring, the soundness of his mind, not to say body, is something to be envied. First of all he has to digest disappointment, for of course he meant to go somewhere or do something which the rainy day has prevented. Then he has to bear up under "hope deferred"—for, equally of course, he does not expect to be kept a prisoner the whole day. For awhile, perhaps, he will do his best to extract amusement out of the unlikeliest materials, and will speedily exhaust them. What is to be done? He cannot comfortably pace the room from morning till night. He cannot be always tapping the barometer, nor admiring the brace of vulgar prints that adorn the walls of his chamber, nor watching the tiny rivulets which first slowly zigzag and then suddenly rush down the window panes, nor listening to the incessant and monotonous drip, drip, drip, from the leaves, nor analysing the pattern of the carpet, nor doing any one of the fifty senseless things whereby people under enforced idleness seek to pass away the lagging hours. O, commend us to the man who in this state of isolation refuses to be beaten by weather, and hits upon some occupation in which he can engage his head or hands, or both, in what will, for the time being, interest him, may be, profit him, or will furnish materials for the interest or profit of others when the rainy day has passed over. And if he sings over the work he has cut out for himself, and goes to bed with the solace that, after all, the day has not been wholly unpleasant, but might have been much worse, we should regard such an one with profound respect as possessed of at least one secret worth knowing how "to be jolly under creditable circumstances."

Improvvidence is very far from being the fault exclusively of the poor. It shows itself in a different guise among the classes above them, but it is none the less improvvidence—none the less a fault. There are few occasions indeed in which total unpreparedness for a rainy day can present a decent excuse. The probability of being caught by one will enter into the calculations of the commonest prudence. Commercially, the great middle class do generally admit to their thoughts the moral certainty of a rainy day, and make more or less effectual provision to meet it. But how seldom do they systematically act upon the same prudential plan in other respects! We are all of us exposed to other losses than those which constitute for us the means of subsistence. We may be called upon to part with health—we may be incapacitated for active engagements—we may lose friends—we may, and that undeservedly too, see our good name filched from us. The rainy day of life may overtake us in one or other of an almost countless variety of forms—intellectual, domestic, social, spiritual—may break in upon our habits, our pursuits, our hopes, our affections, our ambitions. Who amongst us has been wise enough to forecast the likelihood and to lay by resources fitted to stand us in stead when it passes into

reality? Almost all changes—but especially all changes for the worse, are apt to surprise us—to come upon us in an unanticipated shape—to find us without due provision to meet them. Our future lot is as uncertain, to say the least, as our English climate, but we advance on our course as if sunshine were to be uninterrupted. We abominate cloaks and umbrellas because they must be looked after—and so when the shower or the storm comes, as come it is sure to do, it finds us without shelter or covering. We furnish our minds for the common routine of life, and fancy we have done well—and when some unforeseen event places us in a position analogous to that of a man detained within doors at a wayside inn on a rainy day, like him we discover that we are wanting in internal resources, and the bloom of our life is defaced and beaten off. We know not what to do—how to use our faculties to advantage—which way to look for satisfaction.

Yet, what would this country be—what would any country be—without occasional rainy days? We may guess from the intensity of desire with which we long for one towards the close of a scorching summer. All have discernment enough to see that the general good should in this, as in most other instances, overrule private convenience. The fact is, we none of us object to the thing itself; what each would prefer, however, is the selection of the time and season when it should occur. It needs little reflection to show that if each one had his choice, all would be defrauded of the benefits which the clouds of heaven drop down upon us, and hence, it is a mercy for us all that the times and seasons are put beyond our reach. But the arrangements of Divine Providence with regard to the weather may well suggest to us a salutary thought touching our entire earthly lot. It is this—that to conform our tastes, plans, and pursuits to the fixed laws which have been laid down for the government of human life, and not to alter those laws so as to make them square with our individual desires, is the end to be sought, at least if we are wise. Harmony between what is within us and what is without us, cannot be brought about, save here and there, by changes effected upon the latter, but, if it is to exist at all (and without it we are unhappy) must result from changes in the former. In other words, we must learn to adapt ourselves to the decisions of the higher Will which regulates all things, and take rainy and fine days as He sends them, seeking to turn each to the best possible account, and not try to bend those decisions to our own particular wants, in attempting which we are sure to fail, and should only injure and perhaps destroy ourselves were we to succeed. We *must* have rainy days, whether we like them or no—we must have them when and where they are sent us—what we have to do is to make ourselves ready for them that, come when they may, we shall be able to give them a cheerful welcome, and find them harmonise with our own wishes.

A DAY AMONGST IDIOTS.

In company with a friend, we have, during the past week, spent a day in the Idiot Asylum at Earlswood, Surrey. It is the only institution of the kind in Great Britain, and within its walls are assembled "the largest idiot population in the world." A brief account of our visit may not only be acceptable to many of our readers, but render, as we should be glad to do, some slight service to one of our least known public institutions. It is but recently that philanthropists and philosophers have directed their attention to that unfortunate class of human beings in whom mind is not so much deranged as departed. The first attempt to recover idiots to an approximate normal mental condition was made by Dr. Guggenbühl in 1839, amongst the wretched *crétins* of the valley of Cleinthal, in one of the Swiss cantons. His kindly intelligence and medical care, combined with an enthusiasm for a speciality to which he had devoted himself, were rewarded with marked success in many apparently hopeless cases. In 1847 he visited England, and the result was that Dr. Andrew Reed, with the co-operation of zealous friends, formed an "Asylum for Idiots" at Highgate, which was placed under the medical inspection of Dr. Conolly and others. From the report of 1849 we quote a few words that will illustrate the account of our recent visit better than any comments of our own. "The first gathering of the idiotic family was a spectacle unique in itself, and sufficiently discouraging to the most resolved, and not to be forgotten in after times by any. It was a period of distraction, disorder, and noise of the most unnatural character. Some had defective sight; most had defective or no utterance; most were lame in limb or muscle; and all were of weak or perverted mind.

Some had been spoiled, some neglected, and some unconscious and inert. Some were screaming at the top of the voice; some making involuntary noises from nervous irritation; and some, terrified at scorn and ill-treatment, hid themselves in a corner from the face of man as from the face of an enemy."

Ultimately the asylum was removed to Earlswood, close by Reigate. The foundation stone was laid by the late Prince Consort in 1853, and opened by him in 1855; and in the Board-room, framed and glazed, is this monograph, illustrative of him whom the nation has not yet ceased to mourn:—"I hereby declare this asylum to be open for the care and education of the idiot and imbecile for all time to come. And may God prosper it. Albert. July 3, 1855."

We confess to some nervousness in visiting such a place. One cannot help associating with idiocy all that is painful and repulsive in humanity. Lunacy—and we have just spent a day amongst 950 mad people—has its redeeming features, in flashes of genius, and often in artistic skill. But with idiots the task of recovery seems hopeless, and the dream of restoration all but Utopian. But these foregone conclusions were reversed in the first room of this noble pile of buildings we entered. Here were exhibited articles for sale—worked slippers, d'oyleys, baskets, &c.—all the work of those who a few years previous had not sufficient power of will to control their involuntary muscular contortions. Joined by the resident medical physician and superintendent, Dr. Down, who is the wise presiding genius of the place, and to whose courtesy we are deeply indebted, we passed into a long corridor, 200 feet in length, whose bare walls once conveyed no knowledge, and imparted no pleasure. They are now "decorated with singing birds in ornamental cages; glass globes, containing gold fish, have been suspended, and many of the windows enlivened by baskets of flowers and ferns." Then on the walls, here and everywhere, were hung pleasant pictures, many of them done by the inmates themselves, some of which, such as a copy of "Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time," &c., were so exquisitely drawn as not to be distinguished, at first sight, from the original prints.

We passed thence into the girls' schoolrooms. Here, in one room, were a goodly number clapping their hands, marching, singing, &c., in unison, just beginning to find out some of their lost faculties. In another they were having an object lesson, telling all the parts of a book, coming down from their raised seats and pointing to leaves, covers, binding, &c., just as in an infant school, only that many of these were young women, some of gentle birth, of adult age.

It was approaching the dinner-hour, and Dr. Down conducted us into the dining-hall and kitchen. Most of the cooks were idiots; to a large extent they are so now; but they have learnt the alphabet of life's meaning, and can help themselves and others. We need not say the food was excellent and well cooked; for very many, who have no power of mastication, it was ground or minced; for all it was weighed, and then warmed again in the steam apparatus. Grace was beautifully sung by the 250 "pupils"—we might, perhaps, say sung from the heart, for, as a class, idiots are found to be susceptible of the Divine as well as of human friendship. Then, with spoon, knife, and fork, they partook of their daily meal. Oh! happy England, that can boast of such an institution! No tying-down—no confinement in coal-cellars and damp, drear kitchens—no starvation allowance of rice and water, but everything done that can by man's pious wisdom be devised to educate the animal, as well as the mental into a normal condition. Amongst the cooks was an "historical cook"—a man who remembers all he reads or sees, but nothing that he hears. Our friend tested him in Roman, English, and French history, and it was perfectly marvellous the way in which he poured forth page after page of dates, facts, &c., just as an automaton would do, having, as we found, little consciousness of what he was saying, or of our astonishment at his extraordinary mnemonic performances. Never conjuror drew tape from his mouth more easily than he drew page after page of Plutarch. We saw him afterwards making shoes.

Ascending a flight of stairs we went into another corridor where the private patients reside. Many of these are sons and daughters of the higher classes, and are paid for at the rate of 100*l.* to 150*l.* a year, and incomparably preferable is the arrangement for them to be in such an asylum, than to be in private lodgings or even at home. Each has a separate attendant, daily medical supervision, and lofty airy rooms. In the sitting-room of each is a sofa, chairs, abundance of toys, pictures, and—very touching this—on the mantelpiece photographs of father and mother, brothers and sisters, whom perhaps they have never known. Their bedrooms were types of beauty and cleanliness; the bed furniture being all of snow-white dimity. All the sleeping apartments in the establishment were similarly furnished, and every one, including even the "probationary room" was clean and neat even to delicacy.

After a long walk amongst these afflicted but happy fragments of humanity, we went down into the workshops. Here were idiot boys whose life idea was to tear their clothes to pieces, now tearing up with fingers and teeth old mats and cocoa-nut fibre to be woven into mats and floor-cloth in another room; here a lot of boys and men, under one superintendent, making coats and trousers, one of them using the sewing-machine admirably; here a group stitching, hammering, and cutting out, making boots and shoes, in fact all this work, instead of being

done by contract as formerly, is now done upon the establishment; here is a mimic grocer's shop, and a whole lot are buying and selling rice, sugar, nuts and marbles, and trying to pay for them from the money lying on the table, and some vainly endeavouring to find out the price of two-and-a-half pound of rice at 2*d.* a pound; and thus getting some idea of the relative value of coins, and weights, and measures; here in another room they are writing copies "text, round and small," and a few doing sums in decimals. What a world it is! Who could have thought that kindness and wisdom could teach these abnormal beings anything? Yet here they are recovering their lost faculties, and striving to solve the terrible enigma of life; a mystery, physiological and psychological, we do not attempt to solve, comforting ourselves in this darkness by the firm persuasion that man's wisdom and kindness here to these outcasts of society, are the true but imperfect types of his government and of their condition in the unknown future of their being.

Next we enter a room where there is a monument of an idiot's genius, such as, if we had not seen it and talked with the maker, we could not have believed to be a possibility. Standing, self-supported on its own keel, there is an exquisitely designed and finished frigate, some five feet in length, masts, ropes, ladders, cables, and pulleys, complete as though it had been turned out of a Government model yard. This wonder of workmanship was executed by a pupil in the "odd hours" of the last four years. He is now at work on a launching apparatus. We talked with him. He has a childish pride in his ship, but reasons for doing this or that—although he has built it all, as he tells you, "out of his own head"—he can give you none. He knows of the death of the Prince Consort, and has been in mourning for him; but if you ask him what he intends to do with his ship, he answers, with a proud glee, "I going to give it to Prince Albert." This genius, we ought to add, is the author of some of the best pencil copies of prints in the building. And yet he is a born idiot! He may be taken as a type of the pupils in this great and grand establishment. Under the wise and skilful direction of the physician the powers of every one are utilised. Many are there here who would put the luxurious drones of the world to utter shame.

We pass thence into the grounds. Here is the gymnasium, giant strides, swings, &c., where they are taught to play—for play is no innate idea of the idiot; and play must be educational. Thence to the farm-yard and cow-house. Here are twenty-four cows, each with her name over her stall, and these are foddered, fed, and milked, under one superintendent, by idiots; by whom also the milk is laid in the dairy in beautiful glass vessels, the cream skimmed, and the butter churned. Very wonderful is all this; one's ideas of painfulness are all reversed; a large, happy home is here, and not a dark, gaunt prison; and all seem as happy as the day is long. "I been very good boy all this week," said one idiot to the kind, wise doctor. "So you have," he replied, "now go on, give the cows their supper." And away he scramblingly shuffled, pitchfork in hand, and soon returned with his green meat for them.

Nor are amusements wanting. We saw the machinery for them, the Punch and Judy show, an idiot carpenter having made the box, and an idiot artist having painted the proscenium; but on this subject we will quote a few words of the last report, for if we trusted to our own expressions, we might be suspected of exaggeration. "A large share of attention has been given to providing amusements for the inmates. During the summer months, several fêtes were held, at which games of agility were practised, and processions of the patients, rendered gay by flags and banners, performed evolutions to the sound of merry music. Cricket has been, as heretofore, a favourite sport. The brass band, composed principally of officers and attendants, but including a few patients, has played once a week on the terrace; a savings-bank established for the presents and pocket money of the patients has enabled several of them to visit the Crystal Palace, when any special attraction has been offered. During the winter, one evening a week has been devoted to amusement; shadow pantomime, the galanti-show, Punch and Judy, the magic-lantern, and the band of stringed instruments, have each taken their place in succession."

Here our space limits our thoughts and wishes. We need, however, say no more. This is a sketch, incomplete we admit, of the interior life of an Idiot Asylum. During this period of the world's International Exhibition may we not hope that some will spend a day at Earlswood? A more enjoyable day we can scarcely conceive than the one we spent in thorough inspection and philosophic discourse. We are not surprised to know that officials from European Governments specially appointed have visited this noble institution and reported that there is nothing like it in all the world. To us the visit has been productive of a world of thought. Since then the words of one of the world's great teachers have again and again rang in our brain:—"Who maketh thee to differ from another? and what hast thou that thou didst not receive? now if thou didst receive it, why dost thou glory, as if thou hadst not received it?" These are the practical triumphs of a practical Christianity, and we only add in the words of "Albert the Good" already quoted, "and may God prosper it!" We know He will, for His well-beloved Son "went about doing good" and his legacy of trust to us is, "Be ye followers of me." Many of these trained idiots may hereafter shine brightly in the firmament of restored souls.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Since our last notice of the International Exhibition it has assumed a very different aspect in point of order and arrangement—assumed, indeed, something like the character which it must in future bear. The machinery department, to which we directed attention last week, is in every respect improved. There is an air of "finish" about it, and a strong resemblance to life. The workman's tool-basket has vanished; the shavings and filings are swept away; the scaffolding, so to speak, has been removed, and the department is complete;—from end to end of the court there is living, throbbing, working, all but speaking metal, asserting mastery over even the elements of nature for human mind. The workman is in his glory here, and the proudest may pay him homage. One might be pardoned thinking, as we looked down that court, that Friar Badon's Brazen Head after all surely did speak some words more sensible than that oracular sentence, "Time shall never be again," and did not burst before bequeathing a legacy of mechanical skill (we scorn all incredulity on the subject) to the wonderful friar's countrymen. But we must pass on.

We confess to a feeling of relief when fairly away from the massive and ponderous ironwork, and among the fruits and pleasing manufactures of Austria. This court was, perhaps, the least forward of any; but there is now no doubt of its interest and beauty. Solid as the national character is, the productions are light, airy, and very graceful. The Bohemian glass articles, as might be expected, have numerous admirers, and we fancy purchasers. In chandeliers, candelabra, table glass, and china, as also in mathematical and chemical apparatus, and chemical preparations or raw productions, "Austria" is rich and inviting. Stepping on the raised platform or dais, immediately in front of this department, we observe a number of people constantly gathered around a small case lined with black velvet, and find that the case contains a very choice collection of jewellery from the establishment of Francis Koblex, of Vienna. One of these, a small leaf, is composed of 1,500 diamonds, and so complete and finished is the workmanship, that no particle of the setting can be seen. There are also in the Austrian department some constructions in wax, which we deem well designed. We are aware that these have been laughed at, and that we run the risk of sharing their fate for the above sentence. Yet it is written, and must "go forth." For toy trophies and other trumpery things of like character we have no defence to offer, but must continue to give a place to works which illustrate the raw or manufactured productions which are the real wealth, and which add to the solid comforts of men. Perfection in workmanship and design (even where they have no counterpart) will take prizes; and properly so, for a lesson is embodied in the design and work; but when the useful is blended with the ornamental, and both combine to illustrate an art shared by numbers of individuals, and conducing to the comfort of millions, why don't pass it over unnoticed, reader, when you visit the Exhibition, even though it assume the homely form of candles—some what superseded in these days, one may admit, but old friends of our fathers and ourselves. The visitor would also do well, in admiring large and important works, not to overlook small and apparently insignificant ones. There are many articles and models of considerable importance in small compass. Among the specimens of Welsh slate, for instance, we observed, what at first sight appeared to be strips of sheet iron about a couple of yards long and six inches wide; but, wondering what sheet iron could have to do there, we looked closer and found it was slate cut as finely and regularly as veneer, though, perhaps, little more than a sixteenth of an inch thick. Among the works exhibited by Holland there is a model of a "winding, or rather spiral, stair," and one day, whilst crowds passed this without honouring it with the slightest notice, anxious no doubt to spend half-an-hour in front of the Koh-i-noor, we observed a carpenter lad (apparently engaged in the building) examining it, step by step, probably learning therefrom a high branch of his trade. But we are digressing, and have not space for that indulgence.

Austria also exhibits several iron safes of a very beautiful construction, and if they be safe safes there is something about them for Englishmen to copy or rival. You need not notice the champagne bottles nor wines "of the first water," nor anything of this kind—if you can help it, standing as many of them do on the very border of the machinery department, where no grapes grow; but the brass work, &c., in decorative art, cannot easily be passed over. Many of the paintings of Austria have the tint of Italy upon them, the subjects and execution exhibiting more of the Latin than the Teutonic mark. Yet the genius of Fatherland is not unrepresented in the gallery of Austria; and we confess to being far more interested with "Gipsy Scenes" than with "Baptistry of St. Mark's, Venice," because in the latter there is a reminder of what Englishmen are most comfortable when they forget, whilst in the former there is wood and water, hill and dale, which honest government might make Austria's own. In sculpture, the group "Jason and Medea" by Kuehnemann, is very fine. Kneeling "Mars, Venus, and Cupid," we will be heterodox enough to say wants expression. It has form and grace, but does not live and speak, as Italy's "Sybil" does. It

seems waiting the touch of some magician's wand to curve the features and light the eye with the passions supposed to be represented in the group.

Perhaps this would be a proper place to speak of the sculpture generally, and, as we shall do so without the slightest regard for rules of art, nobody need be offended if we fail to appreciate what all the world has pronounced good. "All the world," of course, will be right, but still each of its units must look with his own eyes or fail to see. Well, then, we never yet saw—here or elsewhere—a real statue of our Mother Eve. Many a chisel has obeyed the divine instinct of genius in attempts to reproduce the expression of the Queen of Eden—the first gentlewoman of our race, if we may except that Mary of the line of David, by whose blessed Offspring the fatal error of poor Eve was blotted out. Among the several statues of Eve, what is there of that innocence, guileless simplicity, high intellect, or inspired perception, purity, veneration, and young life of an adult adolescence which must once have played on the face of that freshest and earliest spring flower of our race? Many a patient artist has caught the idea, but who has ever conveyed it to the marble? Are there two faces—our first mother and the Virgin Mother of our Lord—sealed subjects to artistic skill? Or do they remain for some painter or sculptor to paint or chisel on his knees? In form they have been beautifully carved, but it would be difficult to say—(let us take Eve as the example)—how one statue differs from another save in posture. Recumbent here, erect there, but our once happy—again sorrowful—Mother Eve nowhere.

We would speak with far deeper reverence still of that one face which no art of man has yet conveyed to canvas or marble, for the instruction of men. The Redeemer of our race—it almost seems a sin to speak of it so—is represented in His fearful agony and with his crown of thorns;—a solemn and awful conception that we could not bear to see among Venus Aphrodites or paintings which represent those passions that reared the cross of Calvary and heaped on Him the iniquities of us all. We crave the reader's pardon for the allusion; the fact is before us, and if there is aught in the Exhibition we would most sternly undo, this is it. Not remove the sacred paintings or sculpture—(noble, sublime efforts that they are)—but in some way give them a class of their own, separated from such subjects as the hero of the Nile—aye, even as Wilberforce, remaining the type of all excellence that humanity ever strove to attain. Shall we be wrong, after this, in reasserting that no human art has reproduced the expression of our Lord? It is no new idea; for Mrs. H. B. Stowe's "Sunny Recollections of Sunny Lands," if we remember rightly, contain some similar impression in reference to the finest paintings of our Lord. The highest touches have not given us what all men conceive of that one face on which a line of sin never nestled within a deeply-ploughed furrow of grief. We will leave it, though, and pass on to our more legitimate province in lighter subjects. The reader will not leave the Exhibition with a diminished reverence for the glorious art of sculpture. The wonder is not that such works as we have named are beneath what the gifted artist must have conceived, but how fully others must have equalled the highest conception. There's old Thorvaldsen in life, mallet and chisel in hand, close to his own "Jason and the Golden Fleece," upholding the honour of Denmark; and very fairly indeed is it upheld in this branch of Art. And then there is the "Venus Anadyomene," and several other statues and groups with the credit of Belgium; and "The Surprise"—a real surprise—(one beautiful idea among many)—with the old fame of Greece; and then there is Italy, proudly claiming her place at the head of all the schools. We must not, however, attempt to particularise the "schools;" but notice a few of their productions, confining ourselves, in this case, strictly to Sculpture.

"Cleopatra Dying" is a fine work, and gives the idea of that beautiful woman in mortal agony. "Memory," by Brodie, exhibited by the Marquis of Lansdowne, does not give us the idea at all. It might represent one of several ideas, and any of them with more propriety than Memory. "The Daughter of Sion," by Salvino Salvini, is a noble work. At one end of the Picture Gallery a most expressive colossal statue of Caractacus is beautifully relieved by Sabrina and Psyche; and at a short distance, the "Virgin and Child," is similarly relieved by the "Young Shrimper"—who might pass as well for the young anything else, and the "Young Emigrant"—whose lip and eye, and general deportment, bespeak his business, and stamp the conception and execution into one. The reader may seek "Echo," and find echo as fully embodied as we can conceive possible; and "A Suppliant" in real supplication; and "Mercy on the Battle-field" with her blessed pitcher of water for the parched tongues of war. "Cupid captured by Venus" is a magnificent ideal. You can hardly say what expression is strongest on either face. The netted, arch, fearless, suppliant, defiant boy; the triumphant, laughing, loving, torturing Queen; all are represented, and you cannot say which is most palpable. The reader might look for "Lea" and "Lalage"; and "The Sound of the Shell"—an exquisite group; and "Go to Sleep"—which must have been caught from life; and "The Bard," with the story of olden days on his lips and strings; and "Sardanapalus"—furious with passion, relieved by the beautiful nymphs "Epic Poetry" and "Undine." Then there is Miss Hosmer's "Puck," the saucy little ragamuffin, but not in rags—for the best of all reasons, the impossibility of making rags where there is nothing to make them of;

and Nollekin's "Venus," and an excellent statue of Wilberforce—with a lesson surely to us all; and Flaxman's "Fury of Athamus"; and Wyatt's "Ino and Bacchus," the best we saw of that interesting pair, and his "Girl Bathing," a very beautiful conception. These, however, we must for the present leave with a painful consciousness that we have only given the reader an imperfect catalogue of them. Let there be no discouragement because of our own imperfections. We have barely crossed the threshold of the temple of art. We have omitted even Outram—the gallant Sir James, well conceived; and Cromwell, stern as in life; and John Thomas's Shakespeares preaching to us that same grand old sermon:—

"One touch of nature makes us all akin."

The paintings also we have left for another occasion. Let us now pass to matters of less aspiring character. Our note-book is charged with sundry particulars about carriages, coaches, &c., which would have much interest to some persons;—indeed, let us be generous enough to say, to all persons; for surely we can all admire a "thing of beauty"—and many of these are truly beautiful—even without being able to enjoy it. It is difficult to say whether England or France has the palm in this particular. Some of the English coaches are magnificent, combining, we think, almost every element of elegance and comfort.

THE FRENCH COURT is beautiful both in designs and execution. There is no branch of light Art in which the French do not run side by side with, where they do not excel, all competitors. In cabinet work their articles are superb; in jewellery they have no superior. The walls are covered with paintings; some very fine, all that belong to France—of right—thoroughly French Soldiers, Battles, "Reigns of Terror," Napoleons, Almas, "Sisters of Mercy," "Wedding Entertainments," &c. Our neighbours will take it as the highest of all compliments when we say the French Gallery is French.

BELGIUM has few leading features different from those of its great neighbour. A bronze casting illustrating "the law of growth" is beautiful and interesting. It has many observers. Like France and Austria, and partaking somewhat of the character of both, it is rich in candelabra and other materials of similar description. As you leave it on the one side or approach it on the other a colossal mirror gives the welcome or parting with a view of the visitor's own face, which, in some instances, of course, will have considerable—may we say paramount?—attraction.

THE ZOLLVEREIN is full of interest in models, paintings, sculpture, and especially in chemicals. RUSSIA, in skins, oils, tallow, &c., is well represented, and what will, perhaps, surprise the visitor more, in specimens of high art is not without pretension.

TURKEY exhibits seeds, roots, drugs (a large collection of which is presented to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain), carpets, &c.; in cloths and silks also there is a rich collection. Our female readers will find much to attract their attention in this department.

SPAIN almost takes us out of Europe. The productions have so much the air of South America that the transition is easy from Ancient Castile to its old province of

BRAZIL.—This is a fine and suggestive court. Seeds, fruits, furs, skins, leathers, and woods are exhibited in abundance. Of the latter we were told there were 200 specimens, but none answering to the invaluable North American yellow pine. One tree will be well worthy of the visitor's attention. Its name is "Carnauba," and we know not how many articles are exhibited as produced by it or made from it. A guitar, &c., made from the wood, and the guitar-strings and other cords and ropes from the bark; of the leaves, hats, &c., are made; from the berries coffee is taken, and from the heart of the tree is extracted tallow, which is exhibited as tallow, and also as candles. A tree of singular value and interest. There is wealth uncounted in these seeds, fruits, &c., and some of them we have no doubt the admirable society which has taken upon it to attend to these matters will seek to coax away and root on British soil. One thing alone can be dispensed with—we counted ten kinds of rum! Heaven keep nine and four-fourths of them on the other side of the Atlantic! Then, in saddles and other leathern manufactures, Brazil and Montevideo are rich. The latter, also, like Spain and Brazil, exhibits extensively in wood. Queen Isabella of Spain has contributed of woods a large collection. There is also in the Spanish Court an extensive assortment of ancient and modern armour, weapons of war, &c.

We may now take a huge stride in a homeward direction, and still feel ourselves abroad.

LIVERPOOL has a large case showing the imports of our commercial capital. To enumerate them would be to give a history of British commerce. We counted on one side of it about 100 woods, some very beautiful, and we should suppose very rare. Then

DENMARK, SWEDEN, and HOLLAND exhibit bristles, brushes, mats, ropes, &c., &c. Portugal has some beautiful inlaid work in furniture.

NEW ZEALAND is well represented, and its products suggestive; coal, wood, hops, seeds, and chemicals are well set off by numerous engravings of the country, which has all the appearance of another wood-bedotted England.

THE AUSTRALIAN COURTS are splendid: Wools, silks, grain, bread, drugs, marble, cloth, coal, wood—and there seems no lack of it, though it is, as we have been told, all hard wood—birds, fruits (castings), of extraordinary size. It also exhibits manu-

factured articles in wood, paper, metal, &c.; a fine inlaid Malachite table—a fair index of its rapid progress. We find an announcement in the South Kensington Museum that a court there will shortly be prepared for testing the strength of British and colonial woods at present in the International Exhibition. This will doubtless have much interest for builders and others concerned in the strength and durability of timber, for the display of timber by the colonies is large and varied, and builders—especially builders of ships—at home are just now more than ordinarily alive to considerations based on the durability of wood interlaying two plates of iron. The problem of building the most durable iron ships is not so likely to be solved by chemical preparations to prevent the corrosion of iron as by the discovery of some wood that iron will not eat away. Hence a portion of the interest which will attach to the exhibition of colonial woods. The question has really assumed this aspect, and thrown Hay's "anti-fouling varnish," and such things, on one side till the weightier question is decided. Australia has also numerous engravings illustrative and highly suggestive of Australian life. The "Bush," the "Diggings," "Lost in the Bush," &c., are appropriate reminders that we are in that large New England of Australia. We must leave Newfoundland, Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia, Canada,—all which we had noted—to close with one or two remarks on British Art.

The Fountain under the eastern dome is to our view well designed but tawdry in colours, which are made to match with those of the building, but which might have relieved them by a bold contrast. Messrs. Harry Emanuel, Hunt and Roskell, Asprey, of Bond-street, and others, exhibit magnificent displays of jewellery. Messrs. Garrard and Co. display a large collection belonging to her Majesty, and among others the famous Koh-i-noor, which has its own especial group of friends. Every one must see the "Mountain of Light," which may approach the size of a small walnut; and on some occasions, as, for instance, on Saturday last, you might wait half-an-hour for "a turn" to pass "the priceless jewel of Golconda." The above cases, however, are all laden with wealth and beauty. Messrs. Garrard display some fine specimens of Bronze Statuary. Lastly, there is the

CABINET WORK.—Messrs. Holland and Sons have an inlaid table, which is said to have fallen to Baron Rothschild for the fabulous sum of 1,000*l*. There is also some beautiful work from Messrs. Filmer and Son, Oxford-street, and Brunswick, of Newman-street; the latter exhibit considerably in inlaid tortoise-shell. But we must leave these for the present.

In reference to minor matters, we are told that the number of visitors is increasing daily, and the number will increase; for there is that to be seen and learned here which cannot be seen or learned so advantageously elsewhere. When the daily newspapers and their correspondents have regulated the price of refreshments and the position of trophies, and sundry other duties of the commissioners and purveyors, we may expect a larger increase in the attendance. It is certainly very important to comfort that the refreshment department should not be suffered to become an imposition; and though one could often feel inclined to grumble at the grumblers, we are satisfied that good has already come of it, and that a calculated "job" may have been nipped in the bud. One may fancy such a thing, however, as doing injustice to the contractors; and this leads us to perceive that grumbling has a proper limit. There is now nothing that we are aware of to prevent reasonable persons being very comfortable in the International Exhibition.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* contains the following announcement:—

The Emperor having decided that on account of the reduction of the effective of the French army the corps of occupation in Rome shall be organised anew, General Goyon has been recalled to take service near the person of the Emperor, who has nominated him a Senator in proof of his high satisfaction.

The *Moniteur* also publishes a decree raising M. Chasseloup Laubat, General Goyon, and M. Ingres to the rank of Senators.

A formal demand has been made at Rome for the expulsion, in as gentle a manner as possible, of the King of Naples. The French troops—so the ultimatum says—are sufficient to protect the Holy Father, but not sufficient to put down brigandage in the Neapolitan States.

The *Moniteur* says that Lord Palmerston's estimate of the French army at 816,000 was exaggerated. The real numbers are—Active force, 409,000; reserve, 203,000 men. [Lord Palmerston says the report of his speech was incorrect.]

The French Government have decided that the French expedition to Mexico shall pursue its mission. It is further stated that the Cabinets of Madrid and London were made acquainted with this resolution.

ITALY.

The King arrived at Turin on the 22nd inst. His Majesty was received by the municipality and the authorities of the National Guard, and warmly cheered by the people. Signor Ratazzi has also arrived.

Prince Napoleon has gone to Palermo. General Turr, who has arrived in Milan, has gone to visit Garibaldi at Trescorre, to whom rumour

says he is charged with a message from the King of Italy.

The Italian Government is making war upon the Emancipation Society of Genoa, and has seized its papers. It has also temporarily suspended the national rifle meetings in Lombardy.

ROME.

At a consistory held on the 22nd the canonisation of the Japanese martyrs was unanimously voted. 23 cardinals and 120 bishops were present. A discourse was afterwards pronounced by the Pope, who displayed much emotion.

GERMANY.

The Prussian Chamber of Deputies has met and re-elected by an immense majority its Liberal president, M. von Grabow. It has also re-elected its Liberal and Progressist vice-presidents. It appears to have been formally determined that an address to the Crown shall be presented by the Chamber.

The Prussian Minister has left Cassel with his family and servants, and the offices of the legation are now closed. It is rumoured, however, that Prussia does not mean to follow up this step, and will be content to express her indignation by the withdrawal of her Minister.

The Council of Ministers at Cassel have resolved upon the re-establishment of the Constitution and electoral law of 1831, thus forestalling the decision of the Federal Diet.

BELGIUM.

The Brussels papers report the performance of a successful, and, it is hoped, a final operation upon the King of the Belgians, for the painful disease under which he suffers. An immediate relief from pain was the result.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals criticise, in very strong terms, the article in the *Patrie* on Mexican affairs. They say that Spain will never submit to be led by others, nor will she serve as an instrument in advancing foreign interests.

TURKEY.

Dervish Pasha, after having fought two battles at Duga, entered Niksiuh with provisions on the 19th. The health of Omar Pasha is now very good. It is said that a Turkish army is about to invade the Montenegrin territory, in pursuance of definite orders received from Constantinople. Four steamers on the lake of Scutari were to support the movements of this army.

Russia has renewed her proposition for making Montenegro independent, and extending the Montenegrin territory, without, however, granting it any seaport, and also for effecting reforms in Bosnia and the Herzegovina. The Porte has refused to grant the first two points, but admits the necessity of the third, relating to Bosnia and the Herzegovina.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Rao, nephew of Nana Sahib, has been captured in Cashmere territory.

SHANGHAI (*via* TRIESTE), April 7.—The rebels were driven out of Wingkadza (?) on the 3rd, and the place is in the possession of the allies. Admiral Hope and Dr. Escot are slightly wounded. Troops have been ordered from Tien-tsin to this place. Nankin is surrounded by the Imperialists. Foreigners are allowed to visit Peking under the passport system. The foreign alliances are growing in favour in the eyes of the Chinese. Nothing important is reported from Japan. Mr. Alcock returns to England with this mail.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Thursday, Earl GRANVILLE moved the second reading of the Copyright (Works of Art) Bill, the object of which is to protect artists from fraudulent copies or inferior works being palmed off as the works of known masters. In a discussion which followed, some of the details of the bill were criticised by Lord Overstone and Lord Taunton, and it was supported by Earl Stanhope and the Lord Chancellor, and read a second time.

The Chancery Regulation Bill passed through committee, and the House adjourned.

On Friday, a discussion took place on the powers exercised with respect to lands by telegraph companies.

On the second reading of the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill, a discussion took place, originated by the Earl of DESART, and in which the Earl of CORK took part, on the recent outrages in Ireland, and which were condemned in strong terms. The bill was read a second time.

The Copyright Works of Art Bill, which stood for committee, was postponed, at the suggestion of Earl GRANVILLE, with a view to amendments which had been suggested being considered.

The report of amendments of the Chancery Regulation Bill was received, and the House adjourned.

On Monday, Lord BROUGHAM called attention to an omission in the convention with the United States for the suppression of the slave trade, by which the limits of the right of search were not extended to Porto Rico, a very available resort for slavers. Earl RUSSELL said that so confident was he in the sincerity of the Government of the United States, that if it was found necessary to include Porto Rico in the provisions of the convention any suggestion to that effect would meet with attention.

Viscount CLANCARTY raised a discussion with a view to show that in the Irish National Schools the Commissioners proscribed the reading of the Scriptures as opposed to the fundamental principles of the system of general education.

Various bills were forwarded a stage, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Wednesday, Mr. W. MARTIN moved the second reading of the Sale of Spirits Bill, the object of which is to modify a section of the act 24 Geo. II., chapter 40—"The Tippling Act." The intention of that act was to prevent the indiscriminate sale of liquors at a time when drunkenness largely prevailed in every class of society. At present this act was much abused. Persons buying small quantities of liquor and being unable or unwilling to pay pleaded with effect "The Tippling Act." The bill would prevent this, and it was not intended to apply to liquor drank on the premises. After a great deal of discussion the second reading was carried by 82 to 53.

Mr. WHITESIDE moved the second reading of the Judgments Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill, the object of which is to diminish the facilities for assigning judgments. A discussion followed, in which the Solicitor-General moved the rejection of the bill. But eventually it was read a second time, on the understanding that it be referred to a select committee.

Mr. WHITESIDE moved the second reading of the Debentures on Land (Ireland) Bill, the object of which is to enable purchasers of land in the Landed Estates Court to raise money upon it by debenture to half the value of the rental. Having been debated, the bill was read a second time and referred to a select committee, as was a bill entitled Land Debentures (Ireland) Bill, brought in by Mr. Scully, and both were referred to the same select committee. The other orders were gone through, and the House adjourned.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

On Thursday, in answer to Mr. MALCOLM, Mr. C. FORTESCUE said that the attention of the Emigration Commissioners had been called to an advertisement of the British Columbia Overland Transit Company, which offered to convey 500 emigrants from England to British Columbia direct in five weeks; and they had had an interview with a person representing the company. From his statements, that about 100 young and able-bodied men of active habits only were going, they were satisfied that there was no ground for the interference of the Government; for although the period occupied by the journey would be longer than that stated, and some hardships would have to be encountered, they were not beyond the capabilities of able-bodied emigrants, without women or children.

CHURCH-RATES.

Sir J. PAKINGTON asked the noble lord at the head of the Government whether, in accordance with the strong wish which had been expressed on both sides of the House, it was the intention of the Government to bring in a bill for the settlement of the question of Church-rates.

Lord PALMERSTON said that, whatever wish might have been expressed on the subject, the House must at the same time have seen what were the difficulties which surrounded the question with regard to any satisfactory arrangement. All he could say was that her Majesty's Government was not prepared at present to undertake that task. (Hear, hear.)

THE FEN INUNDATIONS.

In answer to Mr. BENTINCK, Mr. FELLOWES, in reference to the inundations caused by the giving way of the Middle Level sluice, on the borders of Norfolk, said that, on hearing of the event, he communicated with Mr. Walker, the engineer of the works, and Mr. Hawkshaw, and it was determined to erect an earth dam, and instructions were given to prevent inundations at any expense, and great exertions were made to get it done; but it was not possible to get the earth dam ready before the spring tides, and an inundation took place, so that 6,000 acres of land were under water. Complaints had been made of apathy on the part of the Middle Level Commissioners, but a report of Mr. Hawkshaw (which was read) showed that all that could have been done by human agency had been done, and it was hoped that the measures adopted would be successful.

IRISH EDUCATION.

The O'CONNOR DON called attention to the state of education in Ireland. Declining to touch on the question of primary education, he proceeded to discuss the subject of the Queen's Colleges, urging that they had by no means been adequate to the expectations which had been formed of them; for they had not contributed to the education of the country in any proportion to their cost, while the Roman Catholic population had declared in favour of a voluntary system. As regarded the whole governmental scheme of education in Ireland, it had failed to attain the object for which it was intended.

Sir R. PEEL said that the numerous discussions on this subject in the House had only tended to establish an opinion of the success of the National system of education in Ireland—a success which was a constantly increasing one; for returns showed a regular and large addition to the number of schools and of the children in the schools. While it was never contemplated as possible to meet the peculiar feelings and prejudices of the whole population, yet as an agency for a general diffusion of education the system

had been most successful. As to the Queen's Colleges, he contended that they, too, had been successful, and had supplied the educational wants which they were designed to meet, that of affording collegiate education to the middle classes in Ireland. He contended that Mr. O'Connell and a number of the Roman Catholic prelates in Ireland were in favour of the Queen's Colleges, and he showed that they also had advanced and extended in usefulness.

Mr. MAGUIRE controverted the assertions of Sir R. Peel as to the opinion of certain of the Roman Catholic prelates in favour of the Queen's Colleges; and denied that the mixed system of education was a universal success, characterising it as, in three provinces of Ireland, a monstrous sham.

After some remarks from Mr. POLLARD-URQUHART and Mr. LEFROY,

Mr. M'MAHON said he should not have taken part in this debate if it had not been for the observation of the hon. member who had just sat down, that it was not desirable to bring the Protestant Church in Ireland into this discussion. He (Mr. M'Mahon) was of opinion that until the Church was abolished, there would be continual discussions of the kind in this House, and the religious differences would continue to exist. The Established Church in Ireland had for centuries been the source of religious differences in Ireland. During the sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth centuries, the Irish did more to propagate Christianity than any other nation, and they were called the nation of saints, and at that time they had no Established Church, and no tithes, but had a voluntary system. But after the Church was established in the eleventh century, the nation ceased to be a missionary nation, and the Established Church had been a source of religious differences in Ireland ever since.

A HON. MEMBER here moved that the House be counted. There were few members in at the time, but a considerable number rushed in, Lord Palmerston bringing up the rear, and there being then many more than the requisite forty.

Mr. M'MAHON accordingly proceeded with his remarks. He said that until the Established Church was abolished they would continue to have discussions of this kind about grants for education, but the moment they agreed to abolish the Established Church there would be no further need for these discussions. Let them sink the tithes and sell the Church lands for the interest of the Churchmen now in orders, and get rid of every trace of the Established Church, if Ireland was to be again peaceful and prosperous.

Mr. HADFIELD had never heard a speech more refreshing to his feelings than that to which he had just listened. (Laughter.) He agreed with every sentence that had fallen from the hon. member. He believed that to be the great question affecting the peace and welfare of Ireland, and in connexion with Ireland the peace and prosperity of the United Kingdom; and he assured the hon. member that there were millions of people in this country who would be ready to support his views. He deplored the discussions which took place annually in that House, and which were decided either by the casting-vote of the Speaker or a majority of one—the contest being for the supremacy of one denomination of Christians over all others—a contest of which Christianity was ashamed. He was gratified with what he had heard as to the feeling in Ireland, and was quite sure that whenever these political attempts at supremacy on behalf of a minority of the people of the United Kingdom—for the members of the Church of England did not number more than one-third of the whole population—could be put down, and the contest should be, as it ought to be, which denomination showed the excellence of its faith and principles by the morality of its conduct, and which could best maintain the character of Christianity, then the glory and happiness of this country would be secured. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. M'DONOGH, on behalf of the Established Church of Ireland, utterly repudiated the statement of the hon. member for Wexford (Mr. M'Mahon) that that Church was a curse to Ireland. (Hear, hear.) If the Church of Ireland, combating with various and manifold difficulties, had not succeeded in planting the religion of England in every part of the isle, it had carried with it wherever it had gone the civilisation of England. (Oh, oh.) He maintained that the Established Church was a blessing to Ireland, and not a curse. (Hear, hear.) It was a fundamental part of the union between England and Ireland, not only of the Legislature, but of the Churches. He congratulated the hon. member for Wexford upon having secured the support of the hon. member for Sheffield, but he assured the right hon. gentleman that the voluntary principle was not at all a favourite in Ireland.

Mr. M'MAHON explained that he had never said a word against any individual clergyman in Ireland, but he repeated that the Established Church itself, whether Catholic or Protestant, was and is a curse to the country.

Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Moncell and Mr. Hennessy, having spoken,

Lord PALMERSTON expressed a hope that the debate, which had lasted six hours, might come to an end, and the orders of the day allowed to come on.

Mr. M. O'FERRALL, however, proceeded, and eventually the motion was withdrawn.

ALDERNEY HARBOUR.

On the report of supply, Mr. AYTON moved as an

amendment that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the amount for which the harbour and fortifications at Alderney will be completed. It was opposed by the Government, and after an animated discussion, on a division the amendment was negatived by 174 to 118.

The other business was gone through, and the House adjourned.

CHURCH-RATES.

On Friday, Mr. S. ESTCOURT gave notice that on the first convenient day after Whitsuntide he should move that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole House for the purpose of considering the law relating to Church-rates, and if the House should assent to that proposal, he should then move the following resolution:—

That this House is of opinion that the law relating to Church-rates may be beneficially settled on the principle that the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and the existing legal process for enforcing payment of such rates, should cease; that in parishes where a substitute for a compulsory rate, by means of an annual appropriation of a portion of the seats to those who assume the burden of defraying the expenses, has grown into use or may hereafter be adopted, additional facilities should be given to churchwardens for carrying such voluntary arrangements into effect; and that in case voluntary contributions shall have been tried and shall have been proved insufficient to enable the churchwardens of any parish to discharge their duty of maintaining the parish church in a proper condition for Divine service (the particulars of which should be defined and limited), power should be given to the vestry (in which owners as well as occupiers should have a voice) to vote a special rate for this purpose, to be levied exclusively within the ecclesiastical districts attached to such church, to be recovered as a poor or highway rate, and to be charged wholly or in part upon owners.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

Mr. HORSMAN gave notice of an amendment to Mr. Stansfeld's motion on public expenditure, to the effect that the recent naval and military expenditure is not greater than the security of the country requires.

THE BERMUDA.

In answer to Mr. Mildmay, Mr. LAYARD said the Government was aware of the capture of an English vessel, the *Bermuda*, on her passage from one British colony to another, by a Federal American ship of war, and the case had been referred to the law officers of the Crown.

IRISH DISTRESS.

Mr. MAGUIRE called attention to the distress in the south-western districts of Cork. He detailed several instances in illustration of his argument, and charged the Government not only with refusing to take measures, but also with checking the tide of sympathy and charity.

Sir ROBERT PEEL said he had never denied the existence of partial distress, but he repeated that it was not so severe as was represented, adding that within the last six weeks there had been a decided diminution of pauperism.

THE NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

Sir R. CLIFTON moved for certain papers relating to the armaments of France. In doing so he said the Emperor of the French was sincerely desirous of reducing his expenditure, and, having reduced the naval and military estimates, he had desired his Ministers to inform the English Government of the fact.

Lord PALMERSTON said the Government had merely carried out the policy of the late Government, which had been adopted by the country. He had no objection to give every information, but he must decline to produce papers confidentially sent in by English officers.

Some discussion afterwards took place on a motion by Colonel GREVILLE for the production of papers relating to the Longford election, and also on the sale of waste lands in India, after which Sir F. SMITH put a question to the Secretary at War with respect to experiments by ordnance on the Warrior target. Several hon. members took part in the discussion which ensued, and Mr. OSBORNE complained of the treatment which Capt. Coles had received at the hands of the Government.

The House then went into committee of supply on the civil service estimates, commencing with the vote for public education in Ireland. The discussion of this vote occupied the greater part of the sitting in committee. After the House had resumed, the other business was disposed of, and the adjournment took place.

On Monday the LORD ADVOCATE withdrew the Education (Scotland) Bill, intimating that he should remodel and introduce it again next session.

The House, after some preliminary discussion, went into committee on the Highways Bill. On clause 5, Mr. SCLATER-BOTH moved an amendment, introducing the representative principle as regards the ratepayers, in reference to the establishment of district boards. A discussion was followed by a division, on which the amendment was lost by 138 to 66. The bill passed through committee.

The House then went into committee on the Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment Bill, and progress was resumed at clause 68. The clauses were agreed to, some with amendments. Several new clauses were brought up, and the House resumed.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned.

WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE was formally opened on Saturday. The hour of the birth of her Majesty—a quarter past four o'clock in the morning—was chosen for the opening. There was very little ceremonial.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

On Monday last, the Queen, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, drove through the Balloch Baie woods. On Friday Prince Alfred and Prince Arthur arrived at Balmoral.

We believe that the marriage of the Princess Alice to Prince Louis of Hesse has been postponed from the 9th of June to the 20th of the same month, probably with the hope that the King of the Belgians may be sufficiently recovered to be present at the ceremony.—*Court Journal*.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Constantinople on Tuesday afternoon. The Turkish fleet saluted and manned yards. The grand Vizier and the Capitan Pasha immediately went on Board the Prince's vessel. The Prince landed at the Imperial Palace, on the steps of which he was received by the Sultan.

Saturday was the anniversary of her Majesty's natal day. The usual ministerial and official banquets heretofore given in celebration of the auspicious event were upon this occasion entirely dispensed with, but, owing to the Queen's express wishes the day was observed as a holiday at the government offices and in the royal dockyards.

Viscountess Palmerston had a brilliant "reception" on Saturday night, in Piccadilly. Previously to the assembly the noble lord and lady received at dinner the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, the Marquis of Hartington, the Marquis of Bowmont, the Countess Cowper and Ladies Cowper, the Earl and Countess of Bessborough, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Viscountess Jocelyn, Lord Harris, Lady Victoria Ashley, Mr. George Russell, M. Davidoff, Mr. E. Ellice, &c.

It is rumoured that the present Lord Mayor (Mr. Cubitt) will be again (a third time) put in nomination.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury in Downing-street.

Miscellaneous News.

RISE IN THE RATE OF DISCOUNT.—On Thursday the Bank of England raised the rate of discount from 2½ per cent., at which it has stood since January last, to 3 per cent.

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Mrs. Vyse, the wife of a successful tradesman in London, and herself well-known as a fashionable milliner and bonnet-maker, in Ludgate-hill, having lost a favourite child, became unsettled, and during the absence of her servant, on Thursday, she cut her throat. On being discovered, she pointed to an adjoining room, and when the door was forced, two of her children were found dead. There is little doubt that they were poisoned, and that the mother, in a fit of insanity, had determined upon their murder. Notwithstanding the extent of the wound, Mrs. Vyse is expected to recover.

EARL RUSSELL AND THE ASSISTANT EDUCATION COMMISSIONERS.—The *Daily News* publishes a correspondence which has taken place between Earl Russell and Mr. Patrick Cummin, one of the Assistant Education Commissioners, in reference to the noble Earl's remarks on the Assistant Commissioners' Reports at the British and Foreign School Society's Meeting [referred to by a correspondent in our last number]. His Lordship having admitted that the report of his speech on this subject was accurate, Mr. Cummin proceeds to analyse the statement of the Central Committee of Schoolmasters on which it was founded, and concludes by denying its correctness, at all events in relation to himself. The correspondence does not extend to the Reports of the Assistant Commissioners generally.

AGRARIAN CRIME IN IRELAND.—The progress of agrarian crime in Ireland is exciting the most serious alarm throughout the agricultural districts of that country. The recent murders of Mr. Maguire, Mr. Thiebault, and Mr. Fitzgerald, have been followed by a series of threatening notices, which may well strike terror into the families of those who have received them. On Wednesday, Mr. D. F. Leahy and Mr. W. Galgey, of Cork, and their wives, received letters of the most diabolical character, and on Thursday, similar letters were received by Mr. Bianconi, of Longfield; Mr. Carden, of Barnane; Mr. Beamish, agent for Captain Barry, of Middleton; and Mr. R. Phillips. On Friday, seven persons were arrested and taken before the magistrates on suspicion of sending letters to Mr. Leahy. On the application of the prosecution they were remanded for eight days. It is stated that the Lord Lieutenant has decided that a special commission shall at once issue for the counties of Limerick and Tipperary.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.—Mr. Farnall, one of the commissioners sent to Lancashire by the Poor-law Board, to inquire into the distress in the manufacturing districts, has delivered a sensible speech to the Preston guardians. Out of a population of 81,000 in Preston, no fewer than 22,000 men, women and children are, it appears, out of work. Of these only 6,615 are chargeable to the poor-rates, but a much greater number benefit by the relief afforded. During the last five months, 17,500l. has been withdrawn from the Savings-bank, and no doubt the greater part of this sum belonged to the distressed population. Up to March last, according to Mr. Farnall's estimate, 28,000l., including the sums withdrawn from the Savings-bank, had been given to the poor people; and he calculates that, aided by benevolence, a rate of 3s. in the pound will maintain them until December. This, of course, will be a

great tax upon the town, but there seems to be no other means of relief. With reference to the labour test, Mr. Farnall's remarks were sensible and touching. He appealed to the board to suspend that system, and related what he had witnessed in the stoneyard. By the very nature of their employment the hands of the cotton-spinners are most delicate and sensitive, and when compelled to handle heavy implements their hands became so blistered and galled that they could scarcely close them. We are sorry to say that the board did not treat these last remarks with the attention they deserved.

THE FLOOD IN THE FENS.—By the disastrous bursting of the sluice-gate four miles south of King's Lynn, thousands of acres are under water. Farm after farm, and homestead after homestead, were swallowed up. Most of the inhabitants are small proprietors. Their condition is terrible. All their crops and produce are destroyed. The water stealthily creeps on, killing all with its deep irrigation of brine. The "Middle Level Commissioners" have held their consultations in vain. The engineers are now busily engaged in constructing a coffer-dam. It may be ten days or a fortnight before this barrier is finally closed. Meanwhile, M. Müller, the Dutch engineer, is proceeding with his ingenious "cradle" dam at a short distance below the timber one. Some fears are entertained for the stability of the south bank of the river, opposite to that which has given way. Should this south bank give way, the remaining portions of Magdalen Fen, Bardolph Fen, and Downham Fen will be deluged—a larger tract than at present under water, and containing a more numerous population. Several days must elapse before the present critical suspense on this point is ended one way or the other.

THE REFORM CONFERENCE.—The sittings of the Reform Conference were resumed on Wednesday, at the Whitlington Club. The proceedings were of an interesting character. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that it is unjust to exclude the working classes from the franchise, and that while the opinions of the majority of the delegates were in favour of manhood suffrage, yet, in order to secure union of all classes, any extension of the franchise which should include every male person, householder or lodger, rated or liable to be rated for the relief of the poor, a more equitable distribution of seats, the ballot, and triennial Parliaments, would be a satisfactory basis of action. Another resolution was passed expressing indignation at the abandonment of the Reform question by the Government. In the evening a public meeting was held, over which Mr. Morley presided, and where he spoke strongly in favour of the movement. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. Handel Comshaw, of Bristol; Mr. Fraser, of Edinburgh; Mr. Gover, of Leeds; Mr. Scott, of Belfast; Mr. Wilks, of London; Mr. Jeffery, of Liverpool; Mr. Cooper, of Manchester; Mr. Newton, of Glasgow; and several other delegates, whose speeches were listened to with much interest. We regret our inability to report the proceedings at greater length.

Literature.

FREDERICK THE GREAT.*

Mr. Carlyle once described the difference between the artist and the artisan in history as that between "the men who labour mechanically in a department, without eye for the Whole, not feeling that there is a Whole; and men who inform and ennoble the humblest department with an idea of the Whole, and habitually know that only in the Whole is the Partial to be truly discerned." No distinction could be more correct, and few better illustrations of the artist could be found than that which is afforded in himself. He makes ample use of the artisan's work—plods carefully through old annals—neglects the writings of no Dr. Dryasdust, however long and dull they may be, picks out little pregnant incidents from great masses of rubbish, beneath which they had lain concealed—but employs all the materials thus collected in the construction of an edifice which everywhere bears the marks of his own marvellous genius. No one has carried out so thoroughly his notion of viewing each part in its relation to the whole. There is often too much contempt for detail, and a scorn all too pitiless for the poor artisans who have devoted their attention to it, but the *coup d'œil* of the history of the period is striking and impressive. His historical works, indeed, require a previous knowledge of their subject, not merely to correct the partial estimates into which he is sometimes betrayed, or even to understand the innumerable allusions which are so thickly scattered over them, but to appreciate the wonderful skill with which the artist has done his work. They occupy a place in our literature all their own, bearing on them the stamp of the writer's own originality of thought.

This history of Frederick the Great has all Mr. Carlyle's characteristic power without any abatement of his special faults, indeed, in some cases they appear to be intentionally exaggerated. The style has all its former rough and rugged

* *History of Friedrich II. of Prussia, called Frederick the Great.* By THOMAS CARLYLE. Vol. III. London: Chapman and Hall.

strength, rebelling, as of old, against all conventionalism, and impressing the reader ever with the intensity of the convictions that find expression in such Titan-like words. There is still the amazing pictorial power which gives his books such life and fascination. Macaulay's word-painting is more finished and perfect, in grace and beauty superior, but there is a vividness, a condensation, a boldness in Carlyle's pictures, which Macaulay has never approached. The one charms us for the time, but the other takes a hold of our mind and lingers in our memory; perhaps it may be by some distinctive feature or even merely striking epithet, which serves, in a moment, to recal the whole scene. One of Carlyle's most wonderful achievements in this department, in our view, is the introductory sketch of the Prussian monarchy in the first volume of this *Life of Frederick*. To call up those dead Hohenzollerns from their obscure graves, and not only clothe them with flesh and sinew, but to breathe into them life; to give in 300 pages a sketch of the monarchy and all its relations, which should be complete, yet not wearisome; to collect all the scattered threads and weave them into a woof of perfect texture, was no light task. Few would have attempted it, and still fewer would have succeeded. It is one of the most striking proofs of our author's artistic skill. The present volume has illustrations of a similar character, though none of them, perhaps, on so grand a scale. The summary of Silesian History, introductory to the story of the War, and the "Succinct History of the Spanish War," are examples, and if they are shorter they are not less complete and effective.

It is not easy to understand why Carlyle should have selected Frederick as the hero of a *chef d'œuvre*. The eighteenth century has always been regarded by him, and rightly, as a period of singular baseness and degeneracy. He calls it a "swindler-century"—a "century spend-thrift, fraudulent, bankrupt"—a "disastrous wrecked inanity"—"a century so opulent in accumulated falsities—sad opulence descending on it by inheritance, always at compound interest, and always largely increased by fresh acquirement on such immensity of standing capital; opulent in that bad way as never century before was! which had no longer the consciousness of being false, so false had it grown." A terrible description, yet scarcely more terrible than true. There were to be found in it, here and there, elements of nobility which Mr. Carlyle does not recognise; yet, in the main, his representation is faithful. Old despotisms, rotten to the core, yet unconscious of the decay at work within—forms kept up when the very life of them was eaten quite away—outward shows of superstitious devotion striving to conceal secret and ever-spreading infidelities—religious (?) services that were nothing better than clever trickeries—the noblest things in God's universe converted into mere subjects of mockery—a fierce volcano of smothered wrath about to burst forth with all-consuming fury, yet men dancing on the mountain-sides all unconscious of the danger that menaced them—kings drivelling, courtiers intriguing, priests playing the hypocrite, and aristocrats the tyrant, till the lava-stream swept them all away—this is prospect dreary enough. But amid it all—involved with all these unvarieties and shams, but not by any means of them—Mr. Carlyle thinks he has found a genuine hero, and his great task is to "extricate the man from his century—to show the man who is a Reality worthy of being seen, and yet keep his century as an Hypocrisy worthy of being hidden and forgotten in the due abeyance."

For ourselves, we cannot see the grand qualities of this Prussian monarch. A daring, ambitious prince, filled with a thirst of glory, and resolved to satisfy his craving at whatever cost to his own people or to Europe at large, endowed with a military genius such as has rarely been equalled, he did much for the aggrandisement of his country, but little that can entitle him to the admiration or reverence of mankind. The extraordinary vicissitudes of his fortune, the unrivalled skill with which he extricated himself from difficulties that to most men would have been insurmountable, and turned his very reverses into victories, the proud daring with which almost alone he defied the foes his own ambition had united against him—awakened interest on his behalf and proved him to be a man of incontestable genius. His administration, too, marks him out as a sagacious if harsh ruler. But, surely, it needs something more than this to constitute a hero. There is in him no grandeur of character, but, on the other hand, a selfish, insatiate greed of power and glory which made him the scourge of the century. In our view, he partakes largely of the character of the time, towering aloft above his fellows in virtue of his intellectual superiority, but as much wanting in veracity as any of his contemporaries. It is a great descent from Oliver Cromwell to Frederick, but it may serve possibly to mark the contrast

between the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries—between an English and a Prussian hero.

This third volume contains the history of the first four years of Frederick's reign, closing at the end of the Silesian war. It is only in it that Frederick stands out as the true hero of the work. Hitherto we have been detained with that Royal bear, his father, for whom, by one of the most extraordinary eccentricities of his genius, Mr. Carlyle has conceived so high a veneration, declaring that of the sons of Thor, "No Baresack of them all, not Odin's self, was a bit of truer human stuff." We have allusions to him of the same kind in this volume. "Of all those long-headed Potentates, simple Friedrich Wilhelm, son of Nature, who had the honesty to do what Nature taught him, has come out; a gainer. You all laughed at him as a fool: do you begin to see now who was wise, who fool?" Now what is the proof of the extraordinary wisdom here claimed for this rough, somewhat savage prince? He has an army that "advances on you with glittering musketry, &c." Of course, if right is to be determined by might, then the highest proof of a monarch's wisdom is to collect a large army, and keep it in a state of highest discipline. No doubt the possession of that army did afford his son the opportunity of interfering with tremendous effect in the quarrels of the time, but it may at least be questioned whether it would not have been better for his own reputation, as well as for the general happiness of mankind, if he had had no army, and so had not been tempted into a contest which it is impossible to justify on any principle of right.

To us it is a relief to part with Friedrich Wilhelm—his pilferings of recruits for the Potsdam giants; his Tobacco Parliament, with its Grumkows, and Derschaus, and old Dessauers, men as barbarous as their names; his domestic tyrannies and public follies; his paltry whims and lawless violences; and to come into more direct contact with one who had high intellectual qualities, though sadly deficient in the nobler sentiments of the heart. Our judgment upon the son, indeed, we feel ought to be mitigated by our knowledge of the father, and of the terrible ordeal through which the young Friedrich had to pass. If ever discipline was fitted to blight all that was fair, to repress all that was noble, and to encourage the meanest selfishness, it was that which Friedrich Wilhelm had pursued towards his household, and especially towards the Crown Prince. It is a feature in our hero's character worthy of all praise, that he did not, when he came to the throne, visit the agents of his father's wicked cruelties with the penalties they might not unreasonably have expected, and it is an equal proof of his wisdom that he did not raise the companions of his youthful escapades to high rank, and invest them with power that might have been employed to the detriment of the nation.

The Silesian War is the chief subject of this volume, and while admiring the brilliancy with which its events are described, we deeply regret the spirit in which our author treats Frederick's conduct in entering on a struggle, as unprincipled as any that history records. His motives for the course he took are described by himself thus:—"Ambition, interest, and the desire of making people talk about me, carried the day, and I decided for war." The facts of the case are briefly these:—The death of the Emperor of Germany left his daughter, the renowned Maria Theresa, Queen of Hungary, exposed to the attacks of her numerous foes on every side. The various potentates of Europe, Prussia among the number, had given their solemn assent to the Pragmatic Sanction, assuring her succession to the inheritance of her house, yet no sooner was her father dead than most of them prepared to improve the occasion for their own advantage. A female ruler with a bankrupt exchequer and a demoralised army presented a conjunction of circumstances rarely to be met with, and the temptation proved too strong for all except our own George II., styled by Mr. Carlyle the "Paladin of the Pragmatic." Frederick was the first to act, and may thus be regarded as the main author of the troubles and strifes that followed. He had some old claims to Silesia, and thought that this was a favourable time for their assertion. Favourable, no doubt, if every feeling of justice and honour, to say nothing of chivalry, were to be set aside. Never was Austria likely to be weaker or Prussia more powerful. A generous man would have paused before he trampled on treaties by which he was bound, and attacked a woman in a condition so defenceless. But to such considerations that Prussian monarch was insensible. He saw that he had a golden opportunity, and he was resolved that it should not be lost. Mr. Carlyle justifies him, and writes as though his hero were somewhat to be pitied for having such opportunity thrust upon him.

"It is almost touching to reflect how unexpectedly like a bolt out of the blue all this had come upon

Friedrich, and how it overset his fine programme for the winter at Reinsberg, and for his life generally. Not the Peaceable magnanimities, but the Warlike, are the thing appointed Friedrich this winter, and mainly henceforth. Those 'golden or soft radiance' which we saw in him, admirable to Voltaire and to Friedrich, and to an esurient philanthropic world—it is not those, it is 'the steel bright or stellar' kind that are to become predominant in Friedrich's existence—grim hail-storms, thunders and tornado for an existence to him, instead of the opulent genialities and halcyon weather, anticipated by himself and others. Indisputably enough, to us if not yet to Friedrich, 'Reinsberg and Life to the Muses' are done. On a sudden from the opposite side of the horizon, see miraculous Opportunity rushing hitherward swift, terrible, clothed with lightning like a coursier of the Gods: dare you clutch him by the thunder-mane, and fling yourself upon him, and make for the Empery by that course rather? Be immediate about it then; the time is now, or else never! No fair judge can blame the young man that he laid hold upon the flaming Opportunity in this manner, and obeyed the new omen. To seize such an Opportunity, and perilously mount upon it, was the part of a young magnanimous King, less sensible to the perils, and more to the other considerations, than one older would have been."

Surely even Mr. Carlyle does not wish us to accept these as his principles. Desire to magnify his hero must have betrayed him into the use of language which in other moods he would not attempt to defend, for strip of all this grand and high-sounding verbiage to what does this amount? That an opportunity to do wrong furnishes sufficient excuse for its commission. The robber who happening to find a house bereft of its natural defenders, should esteem such an opportunity too good to be lost, and should proceed to acts of plunder and violence, would be able to justify himself by this plea. For we, at least, cannot admit that there are two codes of laws applicable to different classes of men—that a hero enjoys some exemption from the obligations that rest on ordinary men, and that what would be wrong in another, is in him only an obedience to a "new omen." Fair judges will, despite this eloquent appeal, continue to blame Friedrich in the future, even as they have done in the past, because he lacked the most essential quality of the true hero—courage to resist temptation, and strength to prefer honour and chivalry to mere considerations of expediency and self-interest. To describe his conduct as that of a "magnanimous young king," is simply to invert the relations of good and evil altogether. Whatever merit may be claimed for his acts, this is just that which they do not possess. His plans were well laid, carefully concealed, while secrecy was necessary, and executed with swift and terrible decision. He may have been prudent, sagacious, skilful—he may have done the best for the interests of Prussia, he may be called a crafty or a patriotic king—these points may, at all events, be open to dispute, but one thing is certain, he was not a "magnanimous young king." Magnanimity would have dictated fidelity to covenants, sympathy for weakness, gallantry to a woman, consideration for the unfortunate. To stifle all such feelings and seize the opportunity may have been expedient, but the man who did it forfeited all claim to be esteemed "magnanimous."

We very much regret that a writer so brilliant and powerful as Carlyle should thus needlessly offend. Our notions, indeed, may appear to him very common-place and prosaic—a puny attempt to bind a celestial Pegasus with earthly fetters; yet are we not the less bound to protest against such an utter forgetfulness of the eternal laws of right. Dismissing, however, such considerations, we must accord most hearty praise to the way in which Mr. Carlyle tells the whole story of this contest, a prelude to that great Austrian Succession war in which England was so deeply interested, yet of which Englishmen know so little. There is truth but bitter satire in Mr. Carlyle's remark:—"I am told young gentlemen entering the army are pointedly required to say who commanded at Aigos-potamos and wrecked the Peloponnesian war, but of Dettingen and Fontenoy where is the living Englishman that has the least notion, or seeks for any? The Austrian-succession War did veritably rage for eight years at a terrific rate, deforming the face of Earth and Heaven, the English paying the piper always, and founding their National Debt thereby: but not even that could prove mnemonic to them; and they have dropped the Austrian-succession War, with one accord, into the general dustbin, and are content it should liethere." He gives us himself an account at once graphic and succinct of this grand European struggle.

We have barely space to notice some points of special excellence in the narrative. The actors are not, to use an expression of our author's own coinage, "stuffed clothes-bags," but veritable men and women of flesh and blood like ourselves. There is our own George II., whom our fathers were content to endure, with all his pompous emptiness and German predilections, and intense selfishness, rather than submit to Stuart rule again, "our sublime little uncle, of the waxy complexion, with the proudly-staring fish-eyes—no wit in him, not much sense, and a great

deal of pride—stands dreadfully erect, 'plumb and more' with the Garter-leg advanced when one goes to see him, and his remarks are not of an entertaining kind." We might read whole pages of description and not get so thorough a conception of the man in his whole character and bearing. With Marshal Belleisle, the Sun-God, the readers of Carlyle have made acquaintance before, but nowhere else have we so accurate and telling a sketch of the magnificent designs and crafty plottings of this intriguing Frenchman. The "Termagant" Queen of Spain, Czarina Anne, with the big cheek, and poor Karl Albert, the client of France, are among the characters we do not easily banish from our memory. It is something to feel, as Mr. Carlyle makes us do, that we are not looking on mere phantasms, but on real beings, who once had their part to play, and whom we see playing it with more or less of wisdom—alas! all of them with too much of selfishness.

Battles are a grand difficulty to ordinary writers, and to most readers they are nothing better than a confused jumble. Mr. Carlyle's battle-pieces are among the finest parts of his volume. Their grand excellence is the distinctness of the view they give, aided, doubtless, very much by the admirable little maps which illustrate them. Take, for example, the battle of Molwitz. The leisurely precision with which the Prussian vanguard advance driving in the Austrian outposts—the stolid security of Neipperg and his troops, to be all too rudely disturbed—the galloping to and fro of the aides-de-camp, seeking by excessive haste to undo the fatal effects of past negligence—the march of the Prussian army across the floor of snow to the thrilling sound of martial music—the booming of the cannon drowning the sound of clarion and drum—the terrible charge of the Austrian cavalry producing a consternation that drives even Friedrich from the field—the sturdy courage of the Prussian infantry left bare, yet defying Austrian hussars to drive them from the field—their deadly fire sweeping the ranks of the foe fighting behind their "knapsack walls," and their final victory, are all sketched with a master's hand.

But we must pause. Let our readers get the book for themselves. They will find much to admire and much to condemn; but, at least, they will feel that they are in the hands of a great magician, the spell of whose genius it is not always possible to resist. The book has its affectations, its extravagances, its errors—it should be read with caution; but it is unquestionably one of the most remarkable works of the times. Would that its author could unlearn some of his hero-idolatry—could acquire more respect for our great Parliamentary institutions, and more sympathy with popular freedom, and, above all, could learn to cherish a truer and deeper faith in the overruling providence of a God who is something more than the great soul of the world.

WINDSOR.*

Grand old Windsor! with its memories of wild, fierce Normans, princely English Plantagenets, Cromwell and his captains meeting for solemn "exercise" in the Round Tower, where in former times dwelt by constraint at once a French and a Scottish king; and less long ago of a simple-hearted old man wearing the crown with little wisdom indeed, but by his kindly, natural ways leaving a pleasant savour of royalty not yet extinct when his august granddaughter became the mistress of those stately towers. Windsor, with its spreading parks and forests, through which

"Wanders the hoary Thames along
His silver winding way."

and which still maintain their sylvan grandeur as in the days of old! Worthy indeed of being a Royal residence, and for such a Queen as ours; and worthy at this magnificent bursting of a spring-time of unusual loveliness of being made a pilgrimage of by any who,

"In populous cities pent,"

long for the emerald sward. The majestic avenue of stately elms, the old kings of the forest, oaks which have outlived well-nigh half-a-score of Royal dynasties on the English throne—the deep, translucent Thames, with its queenly swans, its sedgy reeds, its countless water sports, its delicious coolness for the heated, exhausted limbs. Such is Windsor as we remember it in days past; and such we hope to revel in it again; and such we would in sober and personal—not censorial—earnest, recommend such of our friends as know it not to make trial of it.

We have been tempted into this rhapsody about Windsor by the sight of a new edition of a

* Windsor Castle and Town. By J. STOUGHTON. London: Ward.

book we remember from some fifteen or sixteen years ago. This new edition has been carefully revised—even yet, perhaps, leaving an oversight here and there—and brought out in a cheaper and more convenient form. We can conscientiously recommend it to our readers, though at the same time we candidly confess it is not all we should desire in a book on Windsor. Mr. Stoughton would be ill content to rank with the nameless herd of guide-writers, useful though obscure, who help us to see all that we ought to see when we are out on our rambles, and yet it lacks some of those higher qualities which would make it a work either of art or of research.

We confess ourselves exceedingly ignorant—even after reading Mr. Stoughton's book once more—of all except the most salient historical facts connected with Windsor Castle and Town. But we feel that justice is not done to the former at least (we have not much to say for the latter), when we find no description of the characteristic features of that unique pile capable of bringing anything like an image of it before the eye. We have seen it as we have rambled miles away through the forest glades, when an opening through the trees on some brow has revealed to us—majestic in spite of the distance—that picturesquely grouped mass of towers, to which the accumulated structure of ages has given such queenly repose upon that height whereon it sits, with the grand central keep giving it unity and power: we have seen it at a nearer view from almost every quarter as it rears itself royally above the meaner town; and in spite of its want of plan and even of architecture—for what with successive repairs and alterations very little of the building is precisely as it was in former days)—we cannot help thinking that it is of all buildings we have seen the most romantic and picturesque.

Then the forest: we should have liked to find some more description of those forest walks in every possible description which are among our grandest impressions of the place. Nowhere in this country is true forest scenery to be seen in greater perfection:—where the trees in out-of-the-way by-paths are in all stages of growth, from the young sapling to the decayed monster within whose hollow bole we are afraid to say how many people may cram themselves, and where the stage, sitting on their haunches amid the fern, and staring out upon you with their calm eyes, seem like the very deities of the woodland themselves. We have seemed to miss some of the poetry of Windsor in these aspects, we say; and yet it has given us pleasure to glance through the pages of Mr. Stoughton's book again.

We should like all our readers to know Windsor, for it is one of the great centres of English feeling. Traditionally associated with Julius Cæsar and Arthur of the Round Table; known to be the site of a palace in Saxon times, and almost uninterruptedly the abode of kings and queens—not excepting one who was indeed more than a king—down to the present time when British sympathy centres more than ever in a Royal woman; we look upon it and its associations as worthy of forming part of the inheritance which all of us should cherish and feel proud of. Feeling thus about it, we should have been glad if Mr. Stoughton, in recasting his book, had given it the benefit of somewhat more detail—only to be arrived at by means of careful inquiry and research—and of the pencil as well as the pen. A paltry third-rate engraving as frontispiece is the only representation of Windsor Castle to the eye, and the descriptive part of the book altogether strikes us as exceedingly meagre. An ordinary guide-book would scarcely have failed to give us pictorial representations of the towers, gateways, and windows of most interest and of the most effective aspects of the different buildings. Mr. Stoughton could have increased the value of his book too, by adding a full and exact though not necessarily lengthy, account of that now obsolete and almost forgotten festival, Eton Montem. This would have been far more valuable than a few sketchy allusions to it. Abstinence on this point was more than was to be expected or even desired in one professing himself "an archaeologist." Nevertheless, we are thankful to Mr. Stoughton for what he has done, though he has not produced such a book as Englishmen will be content to place upon their shelves as their memorial of Windsor.

At the International Exhibition, in Class 2, there is shown by Mr. Waters, of 2, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London, a preparation of that valuable stimulant, Quinine, in the form of wine. Dr. Hassall, as well as the "Lancet" newspaper, report highly of its merits. Copies of numerous medical and other testimonials are forwarded on application to Mr. Waters, who, in order that "Quinine Wine" shall be available to all classes, has arranged for its sale by Grocers, Chemists, Italian Warehousemen, and others, at 30s. per dozen quarts.—London Paper.—[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—VENATION AVOIDED.—This Ointment is the most powerful agent for the healing of wounds, old ulcers, indolent sores, and all strumous diseases of the skin, which, from local or constitutional causes, have hitherto resisted all ordinary modes of treatment. Holloway's

Ointment rubbed upon the abdomen, and aided by a judicious course of his Pills, acts miraculously on the digestion, and obviates all those obstructions in the mesenteric glands, known by the pallor, attenuation, and gradually increasing weakness of the sufferer. The combined effect of the Ointment and Pills are irresistible in all long-continued diseases, which ever produce disarrangement of the digestion, circulation, and glandular system. Holloway's remedies are suitable for all ages and conditions, for all climes and constitutions.—[Advt.]

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 31, for the week ending Wednesday, May 21.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued ..	£30,097,345	Government Debt ..	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	3,634,900
		Gold Bullion	15,447,845
		Silver Bullion	—
	£30,097,345		£30,097,345

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital ..	£14,553,000	Government Securities ..	£10,335,491
Reserve ..	3,133,072	Other Securities ..	19,000,568
Public Deposits ..	6,557,811	Notes ..	9,217,290
Other Deposits ..	14,547,671	Gold & Silver Coin ..	897,595
Seven Day and other ..	—		—
Bills ..	£59,375		—
	£39,450,922		£39,450,929

May 22, 1862.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, May 26.

The supplies to this morning's market of English wheat were very small, but liberal of foreign grain. We had again a dull trade, and the English wheat met a slow sale, at a decline of 1s. to 2s. per qr. on last Monday's prices. For foreign wheat the same had to be submitted to. Flour is neglected, and a decline of 6d per barrel and 1s per sack took place. Beans and peas are unaltered in value. Barley was in slow request, and sales were at 1s per quarter below the prices of this day a fortnight. Arrivals of oats are large, and a moderate business was done at 6d per quarter less money. Cargoes on the coast have been dull, and prices have declined 1s. to 2s. per quarter for Wheat, and 1s. for Indian corn, since this day week.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. s.	Wheat	s. s.
Essex and Kent, Red	56 059	Dantzic ..	60 to 72
Ditto White ..	57 63	Konigsberg ..	56 70
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red ..	55 61
Yorkshire Red ..	56 59	Mecklenburg ..	55 61
Rye ..	33 35	Uckermark, Red ..	55 61
Barley, new, malting ..	30 34	Rostock ..	59 70
Chevalier ..	34 39	Silesian, Red ..	50 62
Grinding ..	27 29	Danish and Holstein ..	55 59
Distilling ..	30 33	Petersburg ..	50 65
Malt, Essex, Norfolk,		Odessa ..	—
and Suffolk ..	62 66	Riga and Archangel ..	55 55
Kingston, Ware, and		Rhine & Belgium ..	56 61
town made ..	62 66	Egyptian ..	—
Brown ..	50 56	American (U.S.) ..	54 62
Beans, mazagan ..	33 34	Barley, grinding ..	26 28
Ticks ..	33 34	Distilling ..	29 32
Harrow ..	35 37	Beans—	
Pigeon ..	38 41	Friesland ..	33 33
Peas, White ..	38 41	Holstein ..	33 33
Grey ..	35 36	Egyptian ..	30 32
Maple ..	39 41	Peas, feeding ..	35 36
Boilers ..	38 41	Fine boilers ..	38 39
Oats, English, feed ..	20 24	Oats—	
Scotch do ..	21 25	Dutch ..	19 24
Irish do., white ..	18 21	Jahde ..	—
Do., black ..	18 21	Danish ..	19 23
Flour, town made, per		Danish, Yellow feed ..	19 23
Sack of 280 lbs		Swedish ..	19 23
Households ..	48 55	Petersburg ..	23 26
Country ..	38 40	Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs.	—
Households, new ..	43 45	New York ..	26 30
Norfolk and Suffolk		Spanish, per sack ..	46 47
ex-ship, new ..	39 30	Indian Corn, White ..	35 36
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Yellow ..	35 36
112 lbs. English ..	—	Carawayseed, per cwt. —	—

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; household ditto, 6d to 7½d.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

STEVENS.—May 18, the wife of the Rev. R. Stevens, M.A., Coleford, Gloucestershire, of a son.
NOTCUTT.—May 24, at Northampton, the wife of Mr. J. T. Notcutt, of a son.
BUSBY.—May 26, at New Church-street, Bermondsey, the wife of Mr. Edward Busby, of a daughter.
SAUNDERS.—May 26, the wife of Major J. Ebenezer Saunders, F.G.S., of Granville-park, Blackheath, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HALLEY—FLETCHER.—March 20, at the Congregational Parsonage, St. Kilda, Victoria, by the Rev. W. R. Fletcher, Sandhurst, the Rev. J. J. Halley, of Maryborough, son of the Rev. Dr. Halley, of New College, London, to Margaret, third daughter of the late Rev. Richard Fletcher, of St. Kilda, formerly of Manchester.
SCHOFIELD—HAIGH.—May 13, at Salem Chapel, Hull, by the Rev. J. Sibree, George, son of the late Capt. Schofield, to Miss Sarah Stather Haigh.
EVESHED—ATKINS.—May 15th, in William-street Chapel, Windsor, by the Rev. W. Knight, of Littlehampton, Edward Evershed, Esq., of Littlehampton, to Maria, youngest daughter of the late John Atkins, Esq., of Eton.
TEASDALE—BOOTH.—May 15, at Baillie-street Chapel, Rochdale, by the Rev. John Peters, Robert Teasdale, Esq., of Grange-road, Darlington, to Annie, eldest daughter of Thos. Booth, Esq., Harlands, Rochdale.
CLOWES—SILCOCK.—May 15, at Princes-street Chapel, Norwich, by the Rev. John Alexander, Mr. Henry Clowes, of Harleston, to Ann, third daughter of the late Mr. Silcock, of Hembsy.
WOODWARD—COOK.—May 15, at the Independent Methodist Chapel, Hull, the Rev. William Woodward, assistant minister, to Hannah, eldest daughter of Mr. E. J. Cook, of Hull.
MASON—HALLIWELL.—May 18, at St. Paul's Independent Chapel, Wigan, by the Rev. Mr. Roaf, Mr. Ralph Mason, to Miss E. Halliwell, both of Wigan.
STALLYBRASS—ANDERSON.—May 20, at the Independent Chapel, Wymondham, by the Rev. E. Stallybrass, assisted by the father of the bride, the Rev. Henry Martyn Stallybrass, of Saltire, to Maria, the youngest daughter of the Rev. J. Anderson, of Wymondham, Norfolk.
BATTEN—LEONARD.—May 21, at Highbury Chapel, Clifton,

by the Rev. D. Thomas, Rayner Winterbotham Batten, M.D., of Gloucester, to Marion, third daughter of Solomon Leonard, Esq., of Buckingham Villas, Clifton.
NEWTON-RANSFORD.—May 22, at Broadmead Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. N. Haycroft, A.M., Mr. Henry J. Newton, of Victoria-road, Cotham, to Henrietta, eldest daughter of Oliver Ransford, Esq., of Bristol.
PEPLER-RANSFORD.—May 22, at Broadmead Chapel, Bristol, by the Rev. N. Haycroft, A.M., Mr. Josiah S. Pepler, of King-square, to Mary, second daughter of Oliver Ransford, Esq., of Duke-street, King-square, Bristol.
TRELOAR-CAPLE.—May 22, at the Baptist Chapel, Wincoburn, by the Rev. E. Webb, of Tiverton, Devonshire, Mr. John Treloar, of Banwell, to Miss Elizabeth Caple, of Sidcot, Wincoburn, Somerset.
TANNETT-CRAWLEY.—May 22, at Marshall-street Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. James Hughes Morgan, Thomas Tannett, Esq., of Cross Platts, Beeston, to Charlotte, widow of Edward Crawley, Esq., of Melbourne, Victoria.
MILNE-GRAFTON.—May 22, at the Congregational Church, Bowdon Downs, by the Rev. J. Matheson, B.A., of Nottingham, Mr. William Milne, of Bowdon, to Ellen, youngest daughter of J. S. Grafton, Esq., of the same place.
PUGHE-REES.—May 23, at the Tabernacle Chapel, Llandilo, by the Rev. T. Davies, Mr. John Pughe, schoolmaster, to Miss Anne Rees, both of Llandilo.

DEATHS.

SIMMONS.—March 17, of dysentery, at Hobart Town, Mary Jane, infant daughter of the Rev. J. Wilkes Simmons.
ASQUITH.—March 24, at Melbourne, Australia, in his twenty-ninth year, William, only son of Mr. David Asquith, of London, formerly of Leeds, and grandson of the late Mr. Joseph Woodhead, of this town.
WILLIAMS.—May 14, at Wootton Bassett, Wilts, after a short illness, Sarah Maria, only daughter of the Rev. David Williams, aged fifteen years.
COOKE.—May 17, at the residence of her brother, Stoke Newington, Catherine Mary Cooke, the only surviving and greatly beloved daughter of Dr. Cooke, Trinity-square, E.C., aged forty-five.
LEIFCHILD.—May 21, at his residence, 16, Albert-road, Regent's-park, in the seventy-ninth year of his age, William Gerard Leifchild, Esq., of 62, Moorgate-street, London, greatly beloved and lamented.
RUTT.—May 22, at his residence, Hornsey-lane, Highgate, Charles Rutt, Esq., in the ninetyeth year of his age.

Advertisements.

45, OXFORD-STREET, W.

OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS.

Wall Lights, and Mantelpiece Lustres for Gas and Candles.
 Glass Dinner Services, for Twelve persons, from £7 15 0
 Glass Dessert Services, for Twelve persons, from 2 0 0
 All articles marked in plain figures.

Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for Presents. Mess, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.

LONDON—Show Rooms, 45, Oxford-street, W.
 BIRMINGHAM—Manufacture and Show Rooms, Broad-street.
 Established 1807.

COMFORT in WALKING.—The **PANNUS CORIUM** BOOTS and SHOES are the most easy ever invented. They never draw the feet. Every person to whom comfort in walking is an object, or those who suffer from any tenderness of the feet, will, on trial, admit their great superiority over every other kind. Merchants and the trade supplied with the Pannus Corium by the yard or piece.

HALL and CO., Sole Patentees, 6, Wellington-street, Strand.

LIFE for the CONSUMPTIVE.

One Tablespoonful of the **PATENT OZONIZED COD LIVER OIL**, three times a day, conveys artificially to the lungs of the Consumptive and delicate the vital properties of Oxygen without the effort of inhalation, and has the wonderful effect of reducing the pulse while it strengthens the system. The highest medical authorities pronounce it the nearest approach to a specific for Consumption yet discovered—in fact, it will restore to health when all other remedies fail.—See "Lancet," March 9, 1861.

Sold by all Chemists, in 2s. 6d., 4s. 9d., and 9s. Bottles. Wholesale by G. Borwick, Sole Licensee, 21, Little Moorfields, London.

ROCHE'S HERBAL EMBROCATION;

An Effectual Cure for the Hooping Cough, without Internal Medicine.
 This is the only discovery affording a perfect cure without administering Internal Medicine, the difficulty and inconvenience of which, in all disorders particularly incident to Children, are too well known to need any comment. The Inventor and Proprietor of this EMBROCATION can with pleasure and satisfaction declare that its salutary effects have been so universally experienced, and so generally acknowledged, that many of the most eminent of the Faculty now constantly recommend it as the only known safe and perfect cure, without restriction of diet, or use of medicine.

For the protection of the public, and to prevent imposition, "J. ROCHE" is signed on the Label accompanying each Bottle, and the name of the sole Wholesale Agent, Mr. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's, engraved on the Government Stamp. Price 4s. per Bottle. Sold by most respectable Chemists.

PATRONISED BY HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
 And by Royalty and the Aristocracy throughout Europe.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, an ORIENTAL BOTANICAL PREPARATION for Improving and Beautifying the COMPLEXION and SKIN. It is distinguished for its extremely bland, purifying, and soothing effects on the skin; while, by its action on the pores and minute secretory vessels, it promotes a healthy tone, allays every tendency to inflammation, and thus effectually dissipates all redness, tan, pimples, spots, freckles, discolorations, and other cutaneous visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the cheek, the softness and delicacy which it induces of the hands and arms, its capability of soothing irritation, and removing cutaneous defect, render it indispensable to every toilet. It obviates all the effects of climate on the Skin, whether with reference to cold and inclemency or intense solar heat.

Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d.

Sold by A. Rowland and Sons, 20, Hatton-garden, and by all Chemists and Perfumers.

Ask for "ROWLANDS' KALYDOR," and beware of spurious and pernicious articles under the name of "KALYDOR."

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH

USED in the ROYAL LAUNDRY.

The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED in the ROYAL LAUNDRY and Her Majesty's Laundress says, that although she has tried Wheat, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
 Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

HARPER TWELVETREES' WASHING MACHINE for the MILLION.

PROTECTED BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Can be worked by a child, and will wash as many clothes in a few hours, especially if used with "HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER," as a woman can wash in two days by the old method of hand-rubbing, besides doing the work better, with half the soap, water, and fuel. All who have tried it admit that it is the cleanest, most simple, speedy, effective, and economical Machine ever invented. As a CHURN for making BUTTER it is remarkably effective, and worthy the attention of DAIRY-KEEPERS.

Hundreds of these Machines are now in constant use throughout the kingdom.

Directions for use are forwarded with each Machine; and purchasers may feel assured that attention to the instructions will secure perfect satisfaction.

READ WHAT OTHER PEOPLE SAY:—

From the Rev. JABEZ BURNS, D.D., of Paddington, Author of "Christian Philosophy," "Sketches and Skeletons of Sermons," "Pulpit Cyclopaedia," "Light for the Sick Room," and numerous other valuable theological works.

"Your Washing Machine has been fairly tried in our family, and by its use a month's washing is got through in five hours and a-half, and the clothes are much more thoroughly cleansed than by the old system, which involved the labour and inconvenience of twelve or thirteen hours for three weeks' washing. I trust this invention of yours will produce a domestic reformation through the length and breadth of the land."—April, 1862.

From Commander JAMES STUART, R.N., Stratford, Essex.
 "Dear Sir,—Your 'Washing Machine' is quite a success. It accomplishes all it professes to do, and is a great boon to households."—Jan. 27, 1862.

From the Rev. J. MAKEPEACE, Union Chapel, Luton.

"I have to acknowledge the safe arrival of the 'Washing Machine.' It was tried yesterday, and the results are briefly these:—1. The saving of soap is about one-half. 2. Instead of washing every fortnight, we need wash only once in three weeks, thus saving the difference in the woman's wages and the cost of firing, besides ridding us of the nuisance of frequent washings. 3. The linen 'looks beautiful,' having a better colour than by the old process. Moreover, there was no boiling, nor did anything require rubbing, except the feet of stockings."—Jan. 15, 1862.

From Mrs. DAY, Carlisle-terrace, Bow, Middlesex.

"Your Washing Machine answers admirably. It does wonders. I have been able to accomplish a month's wash in three hours. The Machine is even more than you represent it to be. For the last three washes I have done the sheets, pillow-cases, table linen, toilette covers, &c., without previously soaking them, and they have been perfectly clean and stainless. I am satisfied that your machine only requires to be known and it will be fully appreciated."—April 28, 1862.

Copy of a letter forwarded to a lady residing near Andover, by a previous purchaser.

"Feb. 19, 1862.—Madam,—The 'Washing Machine' advertised by Harper Twelvetrees answers so well that my wife says she 'would on no account part from it.' I had inspected several washing machines of various makers, but did not approve of any of them. The sight of Mr. Twelvetrees' machine convinced me that it was the article that has long been required, and I am perfectly satisfied with the work it accomplishes. The washerwomen are somewhat alarmed at the innovation. You must, therefore, be certain when you try the machine that it gets fair play. This fact alone is a high commendation of the machine.—I am, madam, &c., &c."

From JOHN KELLY, Esq., C.E., Rosecommon.

"Having used the 'Washing Machine' for several weeks, I am pleased to inform you that it turned out several batches of clothes in a few minutes, and so perfectly clean that the bystanders were astonished. I think it is beyond the reach of human ingenuity to devise a cheaper, more simple, and efficient domestic machine."

From Mr. W. H. COULTAS, grocer, Minchinhampton.

"I received the 'Washing Machine' safely, and we used it yesterday. It does its work well, and is all you represent it to be."—Jan. 28, 1862.

From Mrs. JACKSON, Warwick Hall, Aspatia.

"I have fairly tested the ability of your 'Washing Machine,' and am glad to find we get through the washing much quicker and easier than by the old plan. The laundress at first was certain that no plan could equal her own, but is now a convert to your process."—Feb. 22, 1862.

From Mr. G. GILES, 12, Sidney-place, Commercial-road East, London, E.

"We have used the 'Washing Machine' twice, and consider it a first-rate article. There is scarcely any trouble with it, as you may believe when I tell you that our washing commenced at eight o'clock, and was over by ten. What with the saving of time, labour, soap, and fuel, my wife says that our wash was done at about one-third of what it has usually cost us."—Feb. 23, 1862.

From Mr. F. P. HUBBARD, Chemist, Walsall.

"Our washerwoman used the 'Washing Machine' last week. We find that the washing is done much more expeditiously, and with much less labour, than formerly; also that there is a great saving in time, labour, fuel, &c., and that the clothes come out of the wash a much better colour than by the old process."—Feb. 18, 1862.

From Mrs. MILLS, Smarden, Kent.

"To-day I have been superintending assisting in the first operations of the 'Washing Machine.' We have succeeded capitally. It does its work well, and so far I pronounce it excellent, and a great acquisition to the list of household utensils. I can testify most satisfactorily as to the saving of time, labour, soap, and fuel. We had a heavy five weeks' wash for five of us, with sheets, table linen, shop aprons, towels, &c. All were put in soak yesterday afternoon, and we commenced washing about eight o'clock this morning, and all was finished by half-past three. I have usually had two women one day, and one woman the second."—Feb. 20, 1862.

£ s. d.

No. 1 is very small, and only adapted for Nursery Use, or as a Churn for a small Dairy .. 1 1 0

No. 2 is a useful size for a small Family's Washing .. 2 0 0

No. 3, ordinary size for a Family .. 2 10 0

No. 5, for Hotels, Schools, Public Institutions, Prisons, and Army Laundries .. 3 10 0

FRAMES on which to rock the Machines may be had at 5s. extra, if required.

EVERY HOUSEKEEPER IN THE KINGDOM SHOULD USE

HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP

POWDER, for Cheap, Easy, and Expeditious Washing. It supersedes Soap and Soda, and contains neither lime, potash, ammonia, nor any of the injurious ingredients of which numerous imitations and counterfeits are compounded; but it is perfectly harmless to the hands, as well as to the most delicate fabric. Instead of impoverishing the material like the destructive articles which are attempted to be palmed off as imitations, HARPER TWELVETREES' Soap Powder STRENGTHENS and IMPROVES the FABRIC, as may be proved by examination under the lens of a microscope. Sold in 1d. Packets everywhere.

USE ALSO

BRIGGS' AUSTRALIAN SATIN-GLAZE

STARCH. Its valuable and economical properties recommend it as the really Perfect Starch. One Pound is equal to nearly Two Pounds of any other, and, as the iron cannot possibly stick, every description of fine work can be ironed without fear of tearing.

A complete list of Harper Twelvetrees' Domestic Articles may be obtained at the Shops where Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder or Washing Machines are sold; or at the MANUFACTORY, BROMLEY-BY-BOW, LONDON, E.

LETCHFORD'S PARAFFIN MATCHES.

The greatest improvement ever made in matches is LETCHFORD'S Patent for Saturating the Wood in Paraffin, instead of partly coating it with Brimstone. By this method the Match burns with a BEAUTIFUL FLAME, perfectly free from smoke or smell, in place of the poisonous gas emitted from ordinary Matches, and which makes them injurious to use. But the greatest advantage of this Patent is that the Matches are as cheap as the common sort, while they are free also from that quantity of poisonous Phosphorus used in the ordinary Match. Every Match is warranted to light, and not to be affected by damp or climate.

R. LETCHFORD and CO. will be glad of any intimation of infringement of this Patent, and Dealers are cautioned against offering such for sale.

R. LETCHFORD and CO., Wax Vesta Manufacturers, Three Colts lane, Bethnal-green, London.

CURE FOR NEURALGIA, TIC DOLOREUX OR PAIN IN THE TEETH, FACE, AND HEAD; SCIATICA AND NEURO-RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS GENERALLY.

BARLOW'S CELEBRATED POWDERS

quickly remove every symptom of these painful affections. They contain nothing injurious, but are, in every respect, conducive to health. The ingredients are of the most innocent, though invigorating character, going alone to the cause of complaint, and may be taken by either sex under any circumstances.

A prospectus, and long list of bona fide testimonials and references to the Nobility, Clergy, Dissenting Ministers, and others, free on application.

"I have pleasure in adding my testimony to the extraordinary efficacy of S. Barlow's Powders."—John B. Pease, North Lodge, Darlington.

"These Powders work wonders in my neighbourhood."—Rev. Kennett C. Bayley, Copford Rectory, Colchester.

"I have great pleasure in recommending Mr. Barlow's capital Powders."—The Honourable Mrs. F. Grimston, Wake-Colne, Halstead.

They are sent, post paid, for 2s. 9d. in letter stamps, by the sole proprietor, SAMUEL BARLOW, Chemist, Darlington, Durham.

Sold wholesale by Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street, William Edwards, 67, St. Paul's, London, and all Chemists, in Packets at 2s. 9d.

HAIR DYE!—HAIR DYE!—HAIR DYE!

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

The ORIGINAL and BEST in the WORLD.
 All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided if you wish to escape ridicule.

GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural Brown or Black, without injury to the Hair or Skin.

FIFTEEN MEDALS and DIPLOMAS have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the hair of his patrons of his famous Dye.

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE produces a colour not to be distinguished from nature, and is WARRANTED not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied,—the Hair invigorated for life by this splendid Dye.

Sold in all cities and towns of England and the United States, by Hair Dressers and Druggists.

* * The genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each box of WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.

Agent for Great Britain, R. HOVENDEN,
 5, Great Marlborough-street, W., and 67 and 68, Crown-street, Finsbury, E.C., London.

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

This splendid Hair Dye has no equal—instantaneous in effect—beautiful Black or Natural Brown—no staining the Skin or injuring the Hair—remedies the absurd and ill effect of Bad Dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. None are genuine unless signed "W. A. Batchelor." Sold everywhere.

CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor 81, Barclay-street New York.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT

LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 10s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage, 1s. 8d.

Price of an Unilateral Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, 1s. 10d.
 Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.

The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s., to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE

If of any one troubled with Wind in the Stomach, Indigestion, or Biliousness, take Page Woodcock's WIND PILLS. Ten years of success have proved them of sterling merit. Of all Medicine Vendors at 1s. 1d.; or free by post for fourteen stamps from PAGE D. WOODCOCK, Chemist, Lincoln.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, Silversmiths, Electro-Silver Platers, Dressing-case Makers, and Cutlers, 222, REGENT STREET, LONDON,

AND
**67 & 68, KING WILLIAM ST.,
LONDON BRIDGE,**

SUPPLY PURCHASERS DIRECT FROM THEIR MANUFACTORY, QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

ESTABLISHED IN SHEFFIELD, A.D. 1810.

MAPPIN BROTHERS' "SUN" TABLE KNIVES.

"None are genuine unless their Corporate and Trade Mark, 'the sun,' (granted to their father by the Cutlers' Company of Sheffield, June 26, 1831,) is stamped on the blades; they are of the first quality, with secure ivory handles, and do not come loose in hot water; the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the ivory handles."

	Ordinary Quality.	Medium Quality.	Best Quality.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Two Dozen Full-Size Table Knives, Ivory Handles	2 4 0	3 6 0	4 12 0
One-and-a-half Dozen Full-Size Cheese Knives, Ivory Handles ..	1 4 0	1 14 6	2 11 0
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers ..	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Pair Extra Size ditto	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
One Pair Poultry Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Steel for Sharpening	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Complete Service	4 14 6	6 18 6	9 16 6

MANUFACTORY—QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

THE BEST SHOW OF IRON BEDSTEADS

in the KINGDOM is WILLIAM S. BURTON'S. He has FIVE LARGE ROOMS devoted to the exclusive show of Iron and Brass Bedsteads and Children's Cots, with appropriate Bedding and Bed-hangings. Portable Folding Bedsteads from 11s.; Patent Iron Bedsteads, fitted with Dovetail joints and patent sacking, from 12s. 6d.; and Cots from 15s. 6d. each; handsome Ornamental Iron and Brass Bedsteads, in great variety, from £2 13s. 6d. to £20.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER.

The real NICKEL SILVER, introduced more than twenty-five years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when PLATED by the patent process of Messrs. Elkington and Co., is beyond all comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally, as by no possible test can it be distinguished from real silver.

A small useful set guaranteed of first quality for finish and durability as follows:—

	Fiddle or Old Silver Pattern.	Thread or Brunswick Pattern.	Lily Pattern.	King's or Military &c.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Forks ..	1 13 0	2 4 0	2 10 0	2 15 0
12 Table Spoons ..	1 13 0	2 4 0	2 10 0	2 15 0
12 Dessert Forks ..	1 4 0	1 12 0	1 15 0	1 17 0
12 Dessert Spoons ..	1 4 0	1 12 0	1 15 0	1 17 0
12 Tea Spoons ..	0 16 0	1 2 0	1 5 0	1 7 0
6 Egg Spoons, gilt bowls ..	0 10 0	0 13 6	0 15 0	0 15 0
2 Sauce Ladles ..	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 9 6
1 Gravy Spoon ..	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 12 0
2 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls ..	0 3 4	0 4 6	0 5 0	0 5 0
1 Mustard Spoon, gilt bowl ..	0 1 8	0 2 3	0 2 6	0 2 6
1 Pair of Sugar Tongs ..	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 4 6
1 Pair of Fish Carvers ..	1 4 0	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 12 0
1 Butter Knife ..	0 2 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle ..	0 10 0	0 17 0	0 17 0	0 10 0
1 Sugar Sifter ..	0 3 8	0 4 6	0 5 0	0 5 6
Total ..	9 19 9	13 10 3	14 19 6	16 4 0

Any article to be had singly at the same prices. An oak chest to contain the above, and a relative number of knives, &c., 2l. 15s. Tea and coffee sets, dish covers, and corner dishes, cruet and liqueur frames, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of replating done by the patent process.

CUTLERY, Warranted.—The most varied Assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world, all warranted, is on sale at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, at prices that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales.

IVORY HANDLES.	Table Knives per Dozen.	Dessert Knives per Dozen.	Carvers per Pair.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3½-inch ivory handles	12 6	10 0	4 3
3-inch fine ivory handles	15 0	11 6	4 3
4-inch ivory balance handles	18 0	14 0	4 6
4-inch fine ivory handles	24 0	17 0	7 3
4-inch finest African ivory handles ..	32 0	26 0	11 0
Ditto, with silver ferrules	40 0	33 0	13 6
Ditto, carved handles, silver ferrules ..	50 0	43 0	17 6
Nickel elect.-silver handles, any pattern ..	25 0	19 0	7 6
Silver handles of any pattern	84 0	54 0	21 0

BONE AND HORN HANDLES.—KNIVES AND FORKS PER DOZEN.
White bone handles 11 0 | 8 6 | 2 6 || Ditto balance handles | 21 0 | 17 0 | 4 6 |
| Black horn rimmed shoulders | 17 0 | 14 0 | 4 0 |
| Ditto, very strong rivet-d handles | 12 0 | 9 0 | 3 0 |

The largest stock in existence of plated dessert knives and forks, in cases and otherwise, and of the new plated fish carvers.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 500 Illustrations of his illimitable Stock of Sterling Silver and Electro Plate, Nickel Silver, and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish Covers, Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gasoliers, Tea Trays, Urns, and Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed-room Cabinet Furniture, &c., with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Twenty large Show Rooms, at 39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street; 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place; and 1, Newman's-mews, London.

JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'S

CHERRY TOOTH-PASTE is greatly superior to any Tooth-powder, gives the Teeth a pearly whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Sold by all chemists and perfumers throughout the kingdom. Price 1s. 6d. per pot.

Manufactory, 12, Three King-court, Lombard-street, London.

FURNITURE CARRIAGE FREE.

CLERGYMEN about to Furnish are most respectfully informed that **RICHARD LOADER and CO.** have just published an entirely new and elegant "ILLUSTRATED FURNISHING GUIDE," comprising 216 well executed Designs of Cabinet and Upholstery, Furniture, Iron Bedsteads, &c., which Guide they will be happy to forward on application to intending Purchasers GRATIS and POSTAGE FREE. This valuable Pamphlet also contains an estimate for completely Furnishing a moderate sized Parsonage House, which it is hoped may be found of much service to those desiring such assistance. Every article warranted for twelve months, and exchanged if found defective. All Orders are DELIVERED CARRIAGE FREE to any part of the United Kingdom.

RICHARD LOADER and CO.,

MANUFACTURING CABINET MAKERS, CARPET WAREHOUSEMEN, and GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
23 and 24, PAVEMENT, FINSBURY, LONDON, E.C.

KAMPTULICON, or INDIA-RUBBER and CORK FLOOR-CLOTH; as Laid at the Houses of Parliament, British Museum, Bank of England, and numerous Public and Private Offices.

Impervious to wet, indestructible by damp, soft to the tread, and warm to the feet. Far superior to every other material ever invented for the Covering of Floors, &c. Invaluable on Stone Floors.

F. G. TRESTRAIL and CO., 19 and 20, Walbrook, London. E.C.

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TO TAILORS, SHIRT, COLLAR, GLOVE, BOOT, AND SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS, AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.

W. F. THOMAS and CO.'S PATENT SEWING MACHINES.—In these Machines are combined the most approved construction, as shown by fourteen years' experience, and the latest additions and improvements. For rapidity of execution, accuracy of finish, beauty, and strength of work, they are unrivalled. They are made of various sizes, and adapted for every kind of work. The stitching produced is alike on both sides of the material, there is no cord or ridge, and the thread cannot be pulled out. Care should be taken to avoid purchasing spurious imitations sold as being the genuine make of the Patentees. Lists of prices, and specimens of the work, can be had at 66, Newgate-street London; 1, Cheap-side; 51, Union-passage, Birmingham; 4, Wine-street, Bristol; 131, Market-street, Manchester.

METROPOLITAN HAT COMPANY,

106, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street.
A Good French Silk Hat for 3s. 6d., warranted to wear well. Try one. The best quality made (Light and Brilliant), 6s. 6d.

HATS 6s. EACH.

MUMMERY BROTHERS,
423, OXFORD-STREET.

CRINOLINE.—LADIES will find **THOMSON'S PATENT CROWN SKIRTS PERFECTION!** and to prevent mistake or imposition, should see that they bear the Trade Mark (a Crown), and the name Thomson.

XEREZ.—Pale Dinner SHERRY, 24s. per dozen. Railway Carriage paid. Recommended with confidence.

HENRY BRETT and Co., Distillers and Importers, Holborn Bars, E.C.

EAU-DE-VIE.—This Pure PALE BRANDY,

18s. per gallon, is demonstrated, upon analysis, to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to recent importations of Cognac. In French bottles, 38s. per dozen; or in a case for the country, 30s. Railway Carriage paid. No Agents, and to be obtained only of **HENRY BRETT and Co.,** Old Fumival's Distillery, Holborn, E.C.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very whole some. Sold in bottles, 3s. 8d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London; by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

COALS.—Best Sunderland, 22s.; Newcastle or Hartlepool, 21s.; best Silkstone, 21s.; Clay Cross, 20s.; Coke, per chaldron, 15s.

B. HIBBERDINE, Sussex and Union Wharfs, Regent's-park; Chief Offices: 169 and 266, Tottenham-court-road.

COALS.—Best Coals only.—COCKERELL

and Co.'s price is now 22s. per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty—13, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, E.C.; Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Piccadilly, S.W.; and Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.

COALS.—By SCREW STEAMERS, and

RAILWAY.—HIGHBURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—No Travellers or Agents employed.—LEA and CO.'S lowest summer PRICE for HETON, HASWELL, and LAMSTON WALLSEND, the best House Coal in the world, direct from the Collieries by screw steamers, is 21s. per ton (do not pay more under any pretext); Hartlepool, 20s.; Tanfield, 17s.; best small, 11s. Inland, by Railway:—Silkstone, first class, 21s.; second-class, 19s.; Clay Cross, 19s. and 18s.; Barnsley, 17s.; Hartley, 17s. 6d. Net cash. Delivered, screened, to any part of London. All orders direct to LEA and CO.'S, Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, Highbury, Islington, or Kingsland.

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GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH

SEE THAT YOU GET IT,

as inferior kinds are often substituted.

TOOTH-ACHE.—HOWARD'S ENAMEL

For stopping decayed teeth, however large the cavity. It is used in a soft state, without pressure or pain, and hardens into a white enamel. It remains in the tooth many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, and arresting the decay. Directions for use enclosed. Sold by all chemists and medicine vendors. Price 1s.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH and PAINLESS

DENTISTRY.—Messrs. MOSELY, DENTISTS, 30, Berners-street, London. Established 1820. Messrs. Mosely, Dentists, beg to direct attention to a New and Patented improvement in the manufacture of Artificial Teeth, Palates, &c., which supercedes all Metals, and soft or absorbing agents hitherto the fruitful cause of so many evils to the mouth and gums. A portion of this great improvement consists of a gum-coloured enamelled base for the Artificial Teeth, which presents a uniformly smooth and highly polished surface, preventing any lodgment of food between interstices, thus avoiding the consequent unpleasant secretions, causing foulness of breath, &c. Additional Teeth can be added when required (thus saving great expense to the Patients), without extracting roots or fangs, and as the whole is moulded in a soft state, all inequalities of the gums or roots of teeth are carefully protected, and insure a perfect system of Painless Dentistry. Neither metals, wires, or unsightly ligatures are required, but perfect complete adhesion secured by Mr. MOSELY'S PATENTED SECTION PALATE. No. 704, Aug. 1855. Decayed and tender Teeth permanently restored to use, preventing the necessity of extraction. Consultation and every information free. Success guaranteed in all cases by Messrs. Mosely, 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W.

LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES,

Manufactured by the Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Company, with Recent Improvements. The Favourite in Families and with Dressmakers.

"This Machine ranks highest on account of elasticity, permanence, beauty, and general desirableness of the stitching when done, and the wide range of its application."—Report of American Institute, New York.

In addition to the ordinary stitch, it will hem (turning its own hem), make a fell seam, gather, quilt (no marking required), tuck, and bind. The same Machine will sew the finest muslin, or the thickest pilot cloth, making a stitch alike on each side of the fabric which cannot be unravelled, and is more durable than hand sewing.

Illustrated Price List Gratis.

73, Bold-street, Liverpool.

SAUCE.—LEA and PERRINS

Beg to caution the Public against Spurious Imitations of their world-renowned

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Purchasers should
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

** Sold Wholesale, and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester, Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Messrs. BARCLAY and SONS, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

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PLUMBE'S GENUINE ARROWROOT.

Price 1s. 6d. per Pound.

Eminent physicians (see testimonials) greatly prefer this to Corn Flour or other Farinaceous Foods as a Diet for Infants, Invalids, and for general purposes. Used in most of the Hospitals in town and country.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by A. S. Plumble, 3, Allie-place, Great Allie-street, E., London.

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TRADE



MARK.

BROWN and POLSON'S

PATENT CORN FLOUR.

In Packets, 8d.; and Tins, 1s.

As double profit is allowed upon the sale of numerous imitations, families would discourage the substitution of inferior kinds by refusing to receive any but the packages which bear BROWN and POLSON'S name in full.

"INFANTS' FOOD."

"To one dessert-spoonful of Brown and Polson, mixed with a wine-glassful of cold water, add a half pint of boiling water; stir over the fire for five minutes; sweeten slightly; but if the infant is being brought up by hand, this food should then be mixed with milk—not otherwise, as the use of two different milks would be injurious."

PERSONS FURNISHING will find

CUTTING'S IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT, 271, Oxford-street, a most convenient house. A large and well-manufactured stock always on sale. Superior Table Cutlery warranted. Electro-Plate and Nickel Silver goods in great variety. Goods plain marked. Orders above 5l. delivered free by rail.

HANDSOME BRASS and IRON BED-

STEADS.—HEAL and SON'S SHOW ROOMS contain a large Assortment of Brass Bedsteads, suitable both for Home use and for Tropical Climates; handsome Iron Bedsteads with Brass Mountings, and elegantly Japanned; Plain Iron Bedsteads for Servants; every description of Wood Bedstead that is manufactured, in Mahogany, Birch, Walnut-tree, Woods, Polished Deal and Japanned, all fitted with Bedding and Furniture complete, as well as every description of Bedroom Furniture.

HEAL and SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing Designs and Prices of 100 Bedsteads, as well as of 150 different articles of Bedroom Furniture, sent free by post.

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